

10-29-1980

Spectator 1980-10-29

Editors of The Spectator

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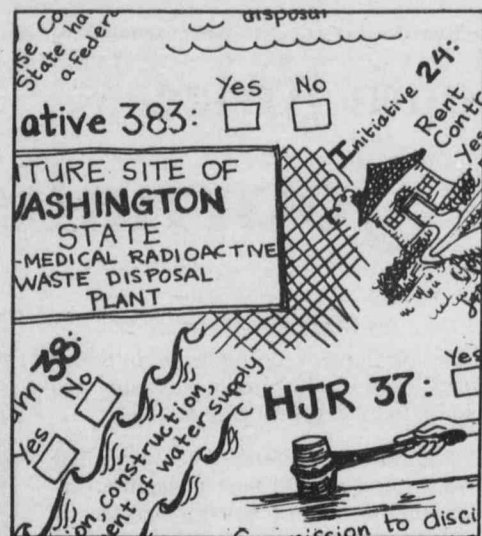
On any Sunday

story on page seven



Elections '80
the state decides

story on page eight



the spectator

The Seattle University Spectator
Seattle University, Seattle, Wash.

Vol. XLIX, No. 6
Wednesday, October 29, 1980

Overuse blamed in athletic field shutdown

by Steve Sanchez

The intramural flag football program "got off the ground" last week out of necessity.

The S.U. athletic department closed the new intramural field last week to flag football games and other activities. According to Kip Toner, S.U. business manager, and Dr. Richard McDuffie, S.U. athletic director, use of the field was heavy during its first week of operation, beyond the expectations of the athletic department and the administration. Time was needed to assess the wear on the field and to allow the turf's root system to take a firm hold.

Two intercollegiate soccer games, ten intramural football games and many scheduled and unscheduled activities took place on the athletic field after it opened Oct. 10. Because of the field's heavy use, the athletic department postponed 12 flag football games and closed the field to general use.

Last Saturday's S.U. soccer game with the University of Washington was the only activity to use the field since its closure.

Flag football resumed yesterday, with further use of the field limited to intramural games and intercollegiate soccer matches, McDuffie said. Limited operations will continue until the turf's root system matures sometime this spring.

"What we are trying to do is have a little dead time," McDuffie explained, "so the consultant can come in and take a look at what is happening to the field and so we can look at the amount of use [of the field] and decide what we want to do with it."

"We began play on the field with the understanding that it would be used on a limited basis," the athletic director continued.



"In the early stages you have to do a good deal of watching and protecting of the turf, otherwise it does not get its good root system, and we could lose it."

Jim Chapman, a maintenance consultant hired by S.U., also felt there was more play on the turf in the first week than anticipated and agreed with the decision to give the field a week-long rest.

"It has had more play than anticipated,"

he said, "and I do not think it was necessarily scheduled play; it might even be due to unscheduled, aggressive use of the field."

The field is young, Chapman said, and damage to the turf can be expected with extended use. "It's just a baby field," he added. "Heavy use is like putting a two-year-old out to play football."

The field's sprinkler system did not work automatically until last week, according to Toner. Prior to that, the system was turned on manually.

The problem with the system has not affected the turf's growth, according to Chapman. The field is in good shape and has had proper watering.

Toner admitted that he was surprised but also pleased that the facility had been used so much in the first week. Intramural participation is double what it has ever been, he said, "and that's great. I did not anticipate that degree of increase of participation, and to what extent the field can take the wear and tear."

The athletic department listed 26 teams in the intramural flag football roster this fall, the largest turnout ever for the sport in University history. Before use of the field was restricted, the intramural teams and the Chieftains soccer club also practiced on the new field.

The week of rest for the field, Toner said, conforms with the administration's goals to make the field available "the greatest number of hours for the students to play."

Since a great deal of the students' money was spent, Toner said, "The students expect us [the University administration and the sports administration] to look after the field in such a manner that we can be sure that it is available for the greatest amount of play for students in the short and the long run."

Toner and McDuffie were pleased with the care students displayed while using the field and asked for further student support to minimize wear. In the assessment of the maintenance consultant, the schedule of events proposed by the athletic department can be met, Toner said, provided the students assist in the maintenance and non-scheduled events are curtailed.

'A very positive picture'

Budget report calls for productivity increase

by Anne Christensen

S.U. is financially healthy but must increase its productivity, especially in instructional departments, to stay that way in the 1980s, William Sullivan, S.J., University president, said at a budget meeting last week.

S.U.'s educational services are not operating as efficiently as they could or should, Sullivan said, and he asked the academic vice president, all deans and department chairmen to find ways to improve productivity and increase the student/faculty ratio.

Sullivan painted "a very positive picture" of S.U.'s financial condition, noting four consecutive years of budget surpluses. Those surpluses are largely due, however, to increases in gift and endowment income and higher than expected enrollment, he said, and he cautioned that those trends can't be counted on to continue.

"We've been riding on an enrollment crest," which brought S.U. more than \$300,000 more than expected in tuition and fees both last year and this year, he said. Enrollment is expected to peak and then decline, however, in the early '80s.

Also, without gifts totalling \$1.3 million and endowment income of \$425,000 in fiscal

'80, S.U. would have had a \$1.2 million deficit, he said.

S.U. has not borrowed any money from outside sources since December, 1978, and has reduced its deficit from \$1.67 million in 1976 to \$998,000 last year, but at the cost of budgets that Sullivan described as balanced but not adequate.

To maintain that financial stability but improve the budgets, Sullivan said S.U. must operate more efficiently and raise more money through a major fund drive.

"When we talk about productivity, we're not talking about working harder," Sullivan told an audience composed mostly of faculty members and administrators. "We're talking about working more efficiently, focusing our attention and energy."

He called S.U.'s student/faculty ratio of 15.5 to 1 "an extremely rich ratio," lower than those of other private universities in the area, and asked the deans of S.U.'s five schools to commit themselves to raising it to 18 to 1 — a 20 percent increase — over the next four years.

"If by some magic waving of the wand we were operating at 18-to-1, we would have \$1

million" to add to the operating budget, Sullivan said.

With \$1 million, he said, S.U. could have increased faculty compensation, library acquisitions, janitorial service and merit scholarships this year and fully funded the Learning Skills Center, which lost its federal grant and was forced to curtail its tutorial services.

Given the low student/faculty ratio and the number of small classes, Sullivan said, "It is my own conviction that we are putting

too much of our resources into instructional personal costs."

In the fall of 1979, he said, 63 classes — 20 percent of the classes taught that quarter — had 10 or fewer students, and 29 of those had five or fewer. Of S.U.'s 36 undergraduate degree programs, 17 have averaged fewer than 10 graduates per year during the past six years, he added.

Sullivan cited last year's revision of the (continued on page two)

Henriot to speak twice

On Nov. 5, S.U. will host Peter Henriot, S.J., director of Center of Concern and authority on Third World problems, for two talks on global justice. Center of Concern, in Washington, D.C., is a Third World justice lobby.

At noon in Campion dining room, Henriot will address the university community on "The University and Global Justice." Henriot will also speak at a public meeting at 8 p.m. the same night in Pigott Auditorium about "Global Justice: The New International Economic Order."

Increasingly, the pleas of Third World countries for justice and rights have become angry, insistent demands. The new international economic order is just one product of these demands which has ramifications in the areas of business, theology, political science and economics, to name a few.

Both talks are free, and all are encouraged to attend. The event is sponsored by the ASSU, Bread for the World, Model United Nations, the Social Action Collective and the Jesuit community.

South Africa

Journalist tells of police harassment

by Mark Guelfi

"Complexion is very important in South Africa," said a black journalist who was forced to flee that country.

It will mean the difference between a \$70 education and a \$700 one; it enables one person to vote while restricting another; it allows a person to enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world, while the other faces grinding poverty.

For some, it may mean the difference between life and death.

Dumasani Kumalo told a crowd at Seattle Central Community College last Thursday about his experiences in South Africa under the harsh rule of apartheid. His presentation was part of Seattle's first South Africa Week, sponsored by a broad coalition of community groups and endorsed by Mayor Charles Royer.



Dumasani Kumalo

blacks do not have the right to vote, to strike or bargain collectively, to own property, to travel freely or to live with their families.

"Everything is divided by race," Kumalo said. For example, if Seattle and Portland were South African cities, he added, there would be four buses on the freeway running between these cities. One for whites, one for blacks, one for Indians and one for coloreds. "Even churches are divided by race," he said.

In South Africa, if there was a car accident between a black motorist and a white and

both people were near death, a black ambulance driver could only help the black person. Similarly, if a white ambulance driver arrived first, he could, by law, only help the white person, Kumalo said as his audience shook their heads, frowned and grumbled in disgust.

As a journalist, Kumalo had the opportunity to see first-hand the imprisonment and torture of blacks in South Africa. "Any white policeman over the rank of sergeant can arrest and detain a person indefinitely," he said. This was the case with a black man who was taken to the seventh floor of the

police building in Johannesburg. "They beat him up until he died, then threw him out the window to make it look as if he jumped," he said.

Kumalo was called (as a reporter) to cover this "suicide" story. But when he and his colleagues examined the body, they noticed that the man had no fingernails. The chief of police explained that if any of them had fallen seven stories, they too would lose their fingernails, and the case was closed.

"South Africa hangs more people than the whole world combined," Kumalo said. "According to the New York Times, they have a rate of hanging one person every two days," he added.

One of the first people to die in South Africa was a man who tried to hold a meeting in his neighborhood because his school was being shut down, Kumalo said. The police came, arrested the man as a Communist and took him away.

"Communism in South Africa is not knowing how to spell Brezhnev and it's not knowing where Moscow is. Communism in South Africa is sitting on a bench marked for whites; it's defying an order from a white man," Kumalo said.

After a peaceful challenge of the apartheid laws by the black majority in 1952, a black liberation movement in 1957 and a refusal by blacks to carry their internal passports in 1960, it appeared that the South African government was crumbling, Kumalo said. That was when active American involvement began.

(continued on page three)

Exiled poet looks forward to 'victory'

By Diana Bryson

Dennis Brutus, a poet exiled from his own country, claims no bitterness after spending time in prison "like every good South African." Brutus brought an S.U. audience Friday to a shocking realization of apartheid existing in South Africa.

With use of his poetry, wit and past experiences, Brutus spoke of current racism in the ghettos of his country. "If you think the ghettos in this country are bad," he said, "you still need to think a great deal more."

Through his poems he brought a ruthless and candid picture to mind. Police coming into the ghettos "happens all the time. It is part of the South African landscape, it is what you live with," he said. "The sounds of the sirens, the doors being kicked in, the sounds of fists and boots crunching on flesh, and finally of people being dragged off to prison. That's the ghetto."

Brutus, currently a professor in the English department at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, has published seven volumes of his collected verse and is now working on another book. Through his poems he believes he has opened people's eyes "to the point of taking action." That is, taking action against the current problem of Black oppression in South Africa today.

Brutus became involved with and later president of SAN-ROC (South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee) because in South Africa no black, according to Brutus, can participate in the Olympic games. It was due to this involvement that South Africa was banned from the games in 1976. Political campaigns eventually led to the poet's dis-



Dennis Brutus

missal from his post as president and his arrest in 1963. While on bail he escaped but was shot in the back and sentenced to eighteen months hard labor on the infamous Robbin Island.

In the ghettos, Brutus said, "The police are bad, the army is bad and the prisons are bad, but the thing that scares people more than anything else, is the possibility of being arrested." This same fear, said Brutus, "is the most powerful instrument of oppression in South Africa."

"When I went to prison there (Robbin Island)," he said, "they sold all my clothes; no

one thought I would live. People die in prison all the time."

While at Robbin Island Brutus spent some five months in solitude, during which time, he said, he fantasized of living to tell people outside about the "oppression blacks are suffering from." He said that's what he is doing now — living out his fantasy by traveling from school to school, state to state, "opening people's eyes."

During his lecture in the library auditorium last week, Brutus blamed black oppression on two things. One of them, the poet said, is "that white racist in South Africa," which is some 17 percent of the population. The other oppressor is "the corporations on whose behalf those racists are holding the system in place."

According to Brutus, 539 American corporations exist today in South Africa by using black labor and paying starvation wages for that labor. He also said that in order to overcome this oppression, the constitution must be changed. He said there are two ways to do this. One way is to hold a national convention and vote in a new constitu-

tion "which the blacks have been asking for but have not been granted," he said.

The other alternative, said Brutus, is an armed struggle, which is a stage he believes is coming in South Africa. "I just hope that the American people understand it when it happens, and I just hope that the American corporations will not pour in the money and the guns to keep that minority government in power." He continued, "If that happens, then victory will take longer."

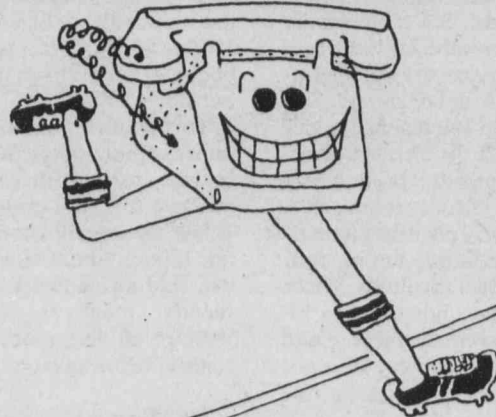
"Victory," said Brutus with a shaky pause, "is certain, but we would like to see it come soon."

the spectator

Published weekly during the school year except holidays and during examinations by Seattle University. Edited by S.U. students with editorial and business offices at 11th Avenue and East Spring Street, Seattle, WA 98122. Second class postage paid at Seattle USPS 487800.

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Lucey blasts Carter administration failures

By Dan Donohoe

Vice presidential candidate Patrick Lucey, who has had his share of failures in his political past, blasted the Carter administration as a failure in his talk last Wednesday evening at the Lemieux Library on the S.U. campus. Lucey is running on an independent ticket with John Anderson.

"As I watched the unfolding of the Carter presidency, it seemed to me that it was a failed presidency," Lucey told his audience of about 175 persons. "Not only was the foreign policy out of kilter, such as the lack of consistency and execution, but also on domestic policy we have an inflation triple of what it was when Ford left office, and we have two million people unemployed because Carter tried to reduce inflation by creating a recession.

"We have a failed economy. We aren't producing the goods that are competitive with the world market. Instead, we have a huge trade deficit," Lucey said.

Until 1979, when he resigned his ambassadorship to Mexico to head up the "failed" presidential campaign of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Lucey was part of the Carter for-



Patrick Lucey

eign policy. Prior to his appointment he had served for seven years as governor of the state of Wisconsin as a Democrat.

Students, faculty comment On Sullivan budget report

(continued from page one)

athletics program and an ongoing energy conservation project as efficient changes in the University's use of its money. The sports program was reorganized "not because we didn't have the dollars," he said, but because it wasn't judged a good use of resources.

The effort to make S.U. buildings more energy efficient, which is partially funded by a state grant, will save S.U. an estimated \$950,000 in energy costs, Sullivan said.

In addition to increasing productivity, S.U. will need to seek funds from the community to finance major projects in the future, Sullivan said. He and James Lyddy, vice president for university relations, believe S.U. can raise from \$15 million to \$20 million through a major fund raising campaign over the next four years.

That money will be used for work on residence halls and the computer center, to build a new science wing or building (at a cost of approximately \$6 million) and to remodel the Bookstore and Pigott buildings, Sullivan said.

In the area of gifts, S.U. is raising money at a cost of less than 20 cents on the dollar, he said. He plans to spend more money on the university relations office in the future to decrease that already low cost, he added.

Several members of Sullivan's audience agreed with his assessment of S.U.'s financial condition but voiced concern about how productivity would be increased.

Dr. Pat Burke, chairman of the philosophy department, agreed that S.U.'s financial stability is fragile, dependent on gifts and high enrollment. But he would like to think that laying off faculty will not be necessary, he said.

"He (Sullivan) thinks there's flab in the payroll," Burke said. If the student/faculty ratio is to be raised by 20 percent and enrollment is expected to remain the same or decline, "non-tenured faculty should be quite concerned," he added.

He pointed out that non-tenured faculty tend to be the younger ones, who bring a fresh perspective to the University, he said.

Sullivan's presentation brought to mind the opening of Charles Dickens' novel "Tale of Two Cities," Burke said. "He began by telling it was the best of times, and in the end . . . for some of us it may be the worst of times."

Burke also said he hoped that major programs with few students would not be eliminated in the interest of productivity. "Our reforms can't be simply quantitative and not qualitative," he said. "We have to justify the distinction between ourselves and community colleges."

Todd Monohon, ASSU first vice president, also said that quantitative measures were not adequate for judging academic programs. "You've got to look beyond that, look at quality education, which I think we're known for."

S.U. should not just put more money into programs that are now "revenue-producing," Monohon said, but should build up programs which could draw more students if they were improved. He noted that art and music are popular in Seattle, and said S.U. could attract art students if the program were emphasized.

His whole political career, starting in 1950 according to his campaign brochure, has been marked by more failures to attain office for himself, or as campaign manager for others, than successes. Lucey was first elected to public office as a lieutenant governor under Republican Governor Warren Knowles in 1965. He was a Democrat then, and left office in 1966 to run as the governor, but was defeated.

His efforts for other political hopefuls such as Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy (who was assassinated during the 1968 primary) have been a mixed success at best. As the vice presidential standard-bearer with Anderson, he doesn't expect to win, but is definitely being heard.

Lucey is equally as hard on the Republican candidate for president, Ronald Reagan, as he is on President Carter. He calls Reagan a man "galloping into the 19th Century."

"On the one hand we have a man who has failed," Lucey continued, "and on the Republican side we have great uncertainty, Ronald Reagan. I don't think that Reagan is as bad as Jimmy Carter wants us to believe, but it is disquieting to find that every time an international problem emerges, Ronald Reagan has a military solution to it."

"As I see it, we really have three choices in this political year. We can choose the past, the present, or the future. A vote for Jimmy Carter is a vote for four more years of what we

had — high inflation, unemployment and a foreign policy that is off the track. Or, we can vote for Ronald Reagan who will lead us galloping into the 19th century. Or, we can vote for John Anderson, who really has a view of the future of this country," Lucey declared.

Lucey explained several of Anderson's positions on the issues that are heating up in the campaign.

Lucey said that the MX missile system will cost \$108 billion and it will be obsolete before production.

Concerning the draft registration, Lucey said that the volunteer army ought to be made to work by increasing pay and fringe benefits.

Although Lucey opposes Carter's synthetic fuel plan, he did stress the importance of alternative energy sources, such as solar power.

The one thing that bothers Lucey the most is the "outrageous ways" Carter has used the presidential office to further his own campaign.

"Tax dollars have been used the length and breadth of this country to re-elect Jimmy Carter," Lucey said.

Lucey made an earlier stop at the Rainier Brewery before his appearance to a capacity crowd on campus.

South African journalist urges U.S. divestment

(continued from page two)

The South African government went so far as to suspend all pass laws and other forms of apartheid in the country. They wanted to talk with the blacks. But, Kumalo said, David and Nelson Rockefeller, "sitting in their corporate offices in New York," sent the South African government a \$3 million loan encouraging it not to give up.

In an interview, Kumalo said that he believes the U.S. has enough influence over the South African government to reverse the cruel apartheid system if it wanted to. The U.S. could join with other countries and the UN in an economic embargo. "That may not make South Africa collapse tomorrow, but it would make it much harder for that government to sustain its racist system," he said. "But they don't want to," he added.

As Kumalo sees it, South Africa is two trains running on the same track, one black and the other white. "The question is whether you pump more fuel into the white train so it crashes into the black train," he said, using his clenched fists as visual aides, "or you take the fuel away." The fuel, he said, is

General Motors, Exxon, Seafirst and U.S. bank loans.

There are currently 400 corporations in South Africa enjoying a stable investment climate where labor is cheap and mineral resources abundant. Seafirst rates as one of the top money lenders (over \$10 million) to South Africa, behind Citibank and Chase Manhattan.

Kumalo believes that these corporations and banks should divest and that local citizens should withdraw their savings from Seafirst. "I see the withdrawal of the corporations and banks as an incentive to minimize the bloody holocaust," he said.

Kumalo believes that this "holocaust" is coming soon. "If nothing happens in the next five years, I will be surprised," he said. "It is going to be a massive blow-up, and a lot of white people and black people are going to die . . . it is tragic, very tragic, because we are losing a lot of human lives."

He called on every citizen without respect to race to try and do something to minimize the violence. "We can't stop it," he said, "but we can minimize it."

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Blood, guts 'main courses' for area shows

by Cindy Wooden

I arrived at the house at 9:45 on a foggy night when the moon was full. The moments after I first arrived, when I wondered if I was alone, were the most frightening.

The Auburn mansion was built in 1894 by Aaron and Sara Neely and is the object of many stories and a few chilling tales. Some of the more unusual occurrences have been taking place during the last week and will continue through the witching hour Nov. 1.

The Haunted Mansion, as it is being called, is only one of several Halloween haunted houses and spooky shows in the Seattle area. The mansion is sponsored by the Auburn Jaycees and Auburn High School drama department, with some of the proceeds going to the King County Arts Council which is renovating the house.

Close to 150 people worked to prepare the various scenes and effects, and the nightly crew of actors and other workers is close to 50. Although these people have created what I feel to be the best haunted house in the area, their work may have been in vain. The house probably would have been scarier without the strobelights, monsters, spooks and other "grossities."

Upon arriving at the mansion, near the intersection of the Auburn Black Diamond Road and Highway 18, one is greeted and led through the house by Dracula.

It is at this point that one notices an obvious difference between the Auburn and the KJR/Variety Club productions: the absence of protestors. The KJR facility is being picketed by those who say that it is sexist. The victims of the Auburn mansion are male as



well as female. Whether or not the violence is justified because it is non-discriminatory is up to the individual.

Also included in the \$2 admission cost for the mansion are a seance, various murders and a trip to an insane asylum and Pete's Butcher Shop.

The butcher shop is blood and guts at its gory best. Pete specializes in Lady Fingers, legs, arms, livers, and other pieces of human anatomy. A sticky red liquid covers much of the room, but, of course, I assumed it was some kind of paint.

A portion of the proceeds from the Haunted Mansion will go to the Special Olympics.

For those who would want to take young children to a haunted house, West Seattle seems to be the place to go. This tamer version is sponsored by Ron Turner Realty and the \$1 admission cost will go to the Children's Orthopedic Hospital.

With the exception of a scene in which a werewolf is using a chainsaw on a bloody manequin, this haunted house is not violent.

The Haunted Castle Show, sponsored by KPLZ, Pepsi and Lackey Sound and Light, is another somewhat frightening way to spend a pre-Halloween evening. Although I couldn't say that I found it "too scary to walk through," as the disc jockey said, it was interesting and at one point even enlightening.

The Castle, at the corner of Fairview and John Streets, included a scene where a "lovely lady" was sawed in half by two robed figures. This demonstration was unique in that conventional sawing-in-half tricks don't expose entrails. If that was not enough, the woman's guts were handled, mouthed and regurgitated by a hairy werewolf.

Another reason to view the Haunted Castle Show is to see the performance of S.U. student Thom McClean. As the Phantom of the Opera, McLean lent a few touches of comedy to the many dull, and just plain dumb, moments of the show.

The biggest problem I saw with all of the shows was the attempts to provide something for every age group within one production. Those moments scary or entertaining for adults definitely are not suitable for children and the scenes made for the kiddies are terribly dull to anyone over 9.

If you have never been to a haunted house, it might be a fun experience, but you might want to try a movie if you want the "yell scared out of you."

'Pvt.' Goldie adds new roles

by Ann Stout

If you ever had the idea that the Army has any luxurious vacations, seeing "Private Benjamin" will change your mind.

Goldie Hawn's transition from dumb blond to intelligent, beautiful actress is a welcome change, and her latest movie proves it. Not only has she matured, she has joined the production ranks with her first endeavor as executive producer.

Hawn's portrayal of a young society miss thrown into a new life brings a fresh approach to the "soul-search" movie.

After losing her husband to a heart attack



Goldie Hawn

on their wedding night, Judy Benjamin is charmed into joining the "Army of the 80s" by a recruiting officer who is less than trustworthy. When she arrives at her basic training camp, she gets a rude awakening. All the condominiums and yachts promised her have vanished into thin air. From here, Benjamin is thrown into a myriad of events, starting with her initiation by scrubbing the latrine with a toothbrush.

Some of the humor is a bit risqué, and a few steamy love scenes pop up throughout the show, earning its "R" rating. The show is a fast-mover, running 110 minutes.

On-location shooting gives the movie an authentic touch, with Paris setting quite a romantic mood for several scenes, and Fort Biloxi, Mo., the ideal "boot camp." Howard Zieff's direction of this motion picture adds a fair amount of spice, and Hawn's position of executive producer gave her a chance to become involved in all aspects of filmmaking.

The cast, including actress Eileen Brennan and actor Armande Assante added a variety of personalities to the show. Brennan shines as the career captain, and Assante is perfect as the sexy French playboy. Hawn's direction of these actors helps to make this film one of her best endeavors, and one which Hawn lovers and non-lovers alike will enjoy.

The viewer has the choice of seeing the movie at either the Music Box downtown or the Northgate Theater. The Music Box is tained from the above-mentioned theaters; more comfortable atmosphere and dynamite acoustics.

Any information on showtimes can be obtained from the above-mentioned theatres; the Music Box at 223-3999 or the Northgate at 363-5800.

Healyums

by Tim Healy

At first there is a deathly silence, then a low rumbling rises from the depths. Suddenly a gaping mouth opens; the victim stumbles unaware into the abyss and the jaws close. Muffled screams are heard as the monster sinks into the depths. Just when you thought Campion Tower was safe we bring you ELEVATOR II; don't go near the hallway.

I am one of the survivors. This is my story.

It was a typical morning. As soon as my alarm went off I stumbled down the hall and pushed the elevator button. I took a shower, dressed and finished my homework. By that time I heard a familiar cry echoing through the hall, "The elevator's coming!"

I dashed down the hallway. In the distance I saw the doors opening. "Hold that elevator," I cried. I leapt through the closing doors. I looked briefly at my fellow passengers and then swiftly riveted my gaze onto the floor numbers directly above the door. Then it began.

As if guided by some obscene force, the elevator began stopping on each floor. Victims were sucked without warning into the cramped belly of the monster. An anguished cry rose from the crowd as the door opened on the sixth floor and a leering custodian pushed a cart loaded with three trash cans and a mop onto the elevator. We were crammed three deep in the incredibly small space. Someone lit a cigar. I felt faint.

Someone cried out, "I think we're coming to the first floor!" I fought, kicked, bit and clawed my way toward the door. I was standing on someone's face, my body pressed tightly against the cool metal doors. The elevator lurched to a stop.

The doors opened. I used my last ounce of energy and pushed outward as the doors snapped shut behind me. I was the only one who had made it. I heard screams as the elevator plummeted to the basement. Minutes passed as I lay on the floor, too exhausted to move. Suddenly I heard the familiar rumbling. I stared in horror as the elevator stopped. The doors opened; it was empty! The elevator belched obscenely as the doors closed and it rose again to satisfy its unholy appetite.

Heed my warning. The elevator may stop on your floor next.

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Strider — man-beast reflects on beastly humans

by An-Marie Louie

"Different" is an adjective meaning unlike or distinctive, unusual or dissimilar. It is also the word to apply to "Strider: The Story of a Horse" and to its physical production as mounted by the Seattle Repertory Theater.

"Strider" begins with the company warming up on a simple raked platform. There is a brief introduction by one of the cast members, Robert Loper, in which he explains that "Strider" will be told through the style of "story theater." This turns out to be a series of songs, short vignettes and soliloquies which, in a total collage effect, tell the tale of a horse named Strider.

Loper further informs the audience that at times the actors will play themselves and at other times they will play horses; there is even the chance that sometimes the audience will not be able to tell whether the actors are humans or horses.

This "different" concept was conceived by Robert Kelfin and Steve Brown, who adapted "Strider" from the short story "Kholstomer" by Leo Tolstoy.

"Kholstomer" was published in 1888 during the turbulent and violent era of czarist Russia. The key to survival then was conformity to strict social norms. The majority of the population were serfs and peasants who were at the mercy of their masters, to be sold, exchanged, or disposed of at will. Through his writing, Tolstoy takes the social injustices of his time to task in a humanistic reaction to inhumanity and dehumanization.

Under the co-direction of John Hirsch and John Kaufman, Tolstoy's implied question (which is the human and which the beast?) is well portrayed.

Strider, played magnificently by Biff McGuire, is a horse different from the rest. Once described as a "remarkably fine horse," Strider has reached the old age "that is both majestic and repulsive."

He is now everything that the rest are not: piebald, gelded, old, diseased, melancholy and possessed of several degrees more sensitivity to life than the others. Strider's individuality is challenged by the other horses in a song: "We are the herd of a single body . . . conform or you'll be crushed."

Throughout the play, Strider reflects upon the observations of humans he has made throughout the course of his life. He puzzles over the fanatical human obsession for possession and ownership, whether of live subjects or inanimate objects.

"To say 'my horse' in reference to me, a live horse, seemed as strange to me as to say 'my earth,' 'my air,' 'my water,'" he says. "... men imagined that I did not belong to God and myself, as is natural to every living thing, but that I belonged to the stud groom."

In spite of his hard and painful life, Strider maintains his dignity and, ironically, his "humanity." Although he has suffered at the hands of men, he can still feel a bitter-sweet affection for his favorite 'master,' a character who draws important parallels between men and horses. This man, for love of a cruel mistress, is very nearly reduced to being a trained animal for his lover. Who is the man and who the beast . . . ?

Biff McGuire is remarkable in the lead role. Always a pleasure to watch, in this production he is especially enchanting as Strider as a newborn colt discovering the world.

Strider's death scene is very effective theatrically. As Strider endures his death throes in slow motion, objects and memories from his past dreamily, silently float around his body.

Fine in their supporting roles are Jeffrey Prather, John Procaccino, George Spendakos, Katherine Ferradn and Robert Loper. The rest of the company impressively handle the transitions from human to horse and back with great skill.



Richard Belcher is responsible for the set, which is surrounded with grids upon which are hung numerous theater lights. At the back of the stage are huge panels of ropes that have been twisted, or loosely woven and draped to evoke feelings of horses and stables. It is an interesting combination of stage and stable.

Andrew Marley is credited with the costumes which, for the most part, tend to look like that of the Russian worker, with layers of clothes with holes in them, and legs wrapped

and laced in the manner of the peasant. The cloth shreds as tails are effective.

Stan Keen is the musical director, and he was highly successful in using his music, which reminds one of Brecht, to convey messages of joy, ridicule, reflection and the dream-like state of death.

While "Strider" is different in many ways, its theme is universal: how man treats man, and how he treats the world around him.

The play will run through Nov. 16. Ticket prices are \$6, \$8.50 and \$10.

Elton John: nostalgic trip is memorable for all involved

by Reba McPhaden

Elton John appeared at the Coliseum for the first time since 1975 on October 21, in what some people assumed would be a promotion of his new pop-rock sound. Luckily, it was not. John not only brought back three of his old band members, but gave the audience the supreme treat of a mostly "70's Elton" concert.

The band opened the concert the same way they did in '75, with "Funeral For a Friend" from the "Goodbye Yellow Brick Road" album. He continued with three more songs from "Yellow Brick" and inserted "Tiny Dancer" from "Madman Across the Water," one of his first internationally popular albums.

John, obviously enjoying the performance as much as the audience, showed his expertise by extending many of the songs with lengthy piano solos as well as allowing the other band members to take their turn. "Rocket Man" was ended with a spacy instrumental which seemed to signify an extra-terrestrial journey. If that's what John had in mind, he got it across well, and received a standing ovation.

James Newton-Howard, on keyboards and

synthesizer, was excellent, but one of his keyboards was flat throughout "Philadelphia Freedom." This wouldn't have occurred in 1975, when Howard was last here with the band. The group members were much more attuned to each other then, and showed it with their musical precision.

Nigel Olsson, drummer, and Dee Murray, bassist, both started with John and still express the same musical togetherness which makes the Elton John sound. Olsson, who has a solo career of his own, sang "Saturday Night," a release from his new album, "Changing Tides." The audience was just as responsive to Olsson's talent without John on stage, and with good reason: the guy can sing.

The two new members, both on guitar, were Richie Zito and Tim Renwick. They weren't equal to John's original guitarist, Davey Johnstone, but they were good enough for a show which features piano.

John became a little hoarse during the second half of the show, but not enough to affect his performance.

The outlandish costumes of '75 were gone, though his new choice of outfit was a little strange — jumpsuits on his chubby figure.

John is one of the few singers who could do

justice to a John Lennon song, which he proved by singing "Imagine." John rarely strays from songs he has co-written, but this one was perfectly in place.

"Benny and the Jets," one of John's most popular hits, lasted over ten minutes, with a superb piano solo at the end. Many well-known songs were recognizable in his improvisation, including "In the Mood." He received an ovation again, which was well deserved.

He hit a wrong note once, and covered it so beautifully that classical pianists would have been envious.

The band gave two encores, though the audience would have stayed for five. John ended the concert with "Bite Your Lip Get Up and Dance," one of the few real rockers of the show.

Though he wasn't the John of '75, the nostalgic trip was enjoyable.

New York, New York

A one-week theater and fashion design tour to New York will be conducted this spring by William Dore, S.U.'s professor of drama, and Paul Wilds, one of Seattle's leading fashion designers.

The tour will include visits to theaters and museums and tours of the fashion houses and garment district, as well as to scene and costume shops. The price for these activities, plus airfare and hotel rooms will be under \$600,

according to Dore. Anyone wishing to go must have a non-refundable deposit of \$50 in to Dore by Dec. 1. The balance of the payment will be due Feb. 1.

The dates for the tour are March 18 through 25. The group will be limited to 30 people. It will be possible for those attending to receive academic credit.

For further information call the fine arts department at 626-6336.

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Broadway introduces the 'Secaucus Seven'

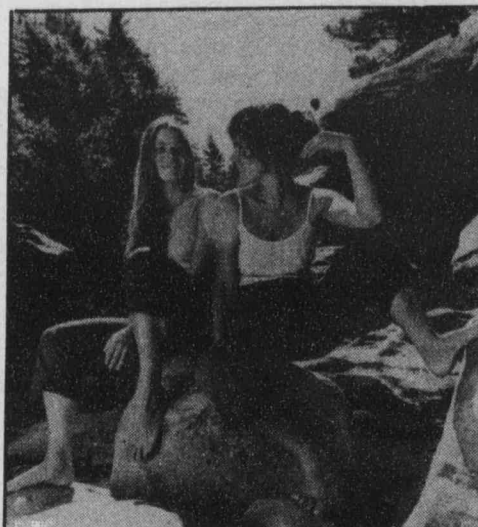
By Bart Dean

Seven radicals, bonded by the fervor of the 1960s, decide to remain in contact with one another through annual weekend reunions. Sometime in 1980, when they all begin crossing into that tenuous era of life — becoming 30 — you just happen to drop in on that weekend. This is the effect which John Sayles achieves in "Return of the Secaucus Seven."

Sayles, author and screenwriter for "Piranha" and "Battle Beyond the Stars," created "Secaucus with only \$60,000 and a few close friends.

Practicality quenches the fire of idealism for the seven and lives settle into a routine. Relationships which withstood anti-war demonstrations, sit-ins and campus take-overs melt away and reshape themselves. And the serenity of a New Hampshire cottage replaces the campus battlefields and Washington D.C. demonstration zones.

Yet, through all of the changes, the seven's true, honest love and support for one another never falters. Sayles has captured a reality



with his inexpensive film which few high budget films even strive for.

Jack Kroll stated in "Newsweek," "... You feel as if you're eavesdropping on real people in real places with real relationships talking real talk."

For the most part, Sayles explained after the press screening at the Seven Gables theater, he wrote his characters around the actors rather than trying to fit the actors to the characters. He feels that by incorporating the actor's personalities he could bring a realism to the screen which he could not have otherwise portrayed.

Although nothing much really "happens" in the movie, there is never a dragging period. Interspersed between charades, basketball, a little skinny-dipping and being busted for deer poaching, ("bambiside" as one character put it) lives change right before our eyes.

The everlasting love between Jeff and Maura, the "forever conspirators," falls away while Irene, now a senator's speech writer, and Chip, "who is kinda straight," create a relationship which it appears will last forever.

J.T., a not-so-hot country western singer, strives to achieve some credibility as a musician, or die trying, as Frances, successful as a medical student, remains lonely among her colleagues for whom she has little respect.

Mike and Katie, the most stable of the

seven, even question their relationship, as they try to cope with the ignorance and unreality of the high school students they now spend their days teaching.

As writer, director and editor, Sayles has brought truth and love through the medium of film as few other people or combinations of people have. Despite technical irregularities and sometimes out-of-focus scenes, he has shaped a real part of the world.

He proved that sex and love-making can be incorporated without having them overwhelm the other scenes. And even though his episodic style flashes from scene to scene and from person to person, the film holds together well.

Sayles said that he didn't create the movie, just "for the art of it," but also to give himself credibility as a movie-maker. His next movie, he hopes, will not have to be built from scratch.

If this is what he can do with only \$60,000, I'm anxious to see what will happen when he gets his hands on some real money.

"Return of the Secaucus Seven" is opening at the Broadway Theatre tonight.

Rock Review by Dawn Anderson

Springsteen brings manic-depression to the masses

These days, rock songs still speak of romance. But to keep a love song from sounding sappy, artists have taken to adding an ironic twist — either ridiculing themselves for their sentimental feelings or denying these feelings altogether. ("Sometimes I think I love you," sing the Gang of Four, "But I know it's only lust.")

Bruce Springsteen not only sings about love with a thorough lack of embarrassment, he also sings of marriage, parenthood, and the American way with such gut-wrenching intensity, it's startling.

As I listen to his new double album, "The River," I find myself searching for the irony, feeling it all must be a farce somehow. But every time I think I've found it, Springsteen lets out an urgent, primal wail and I'm convinced he is for real.

Springsteen's street sense can make you believe in commitment and the work ethic, while your parents and Pat Boone can't. Street kids are romanticized, but never patronized or preached at in his songs. The American dream is still possible, but Springsteen says we can find it through defiance and spirit, not through conformity and compromise.

Springsteen sees broken dreams everywhere, but tries to express the positive aspects of all of them. The wreck on the highway causes him to appreciate the woman lying beside him, with the knowledge that our lives could be taken any day. The sad realization that his father has wasted his life becomes an assertion of Springsteen's independence and the hope of a fresh start.

Revelling in this hope, Springsteen turns his basic, hard rock songs on "The River" into uninhibited celebrations of life. The best of these, "Crush On You," "You Can Look (But You Better Not Touch)," and "Sherry Darling" are a delightful release of the frustrations expressed in the ballads. They save the listener from drowning in the seriousness of the rest of the album.

Like a drug, "The River" sends the sensitive listener alternately up and down with its dramatic shifts in mood. It leaves me feeling satisfied, but somewhat burned-out. This is also how I felt as I left the Coliseum last Friday, after hearing Springsteen and the E Street Band play for nearly four hours.

A band as popular as Springsteen's doesn't need to give the audience that much time. The singer doesn't have to enter the crowd, dance with a couple of the girls and allow them to lift him into the air as he's singing. From where I was sitting, it looked like he even lied back in the crowd's arms before running back to the stage.

Springsteen employed these antics to show the audience that he wasn't putting himself above them; that it could have been any punk in the crowd up there on stage. Again, I questioned his sincerity. I doubted that he was really hiding in the back streets when he wasn't playing to a packed coliseum full of fans.

But when Springsteen sang "Drive All Night," a slow number that is almost a lullaby, the two girls behind me were crying. I

found myself wanting Bruce to be my big brother. I wanted him to sing me to sleep every night. I felt that if I called him and asked him to do this, he would.

Springsteen must have taken lessons in hypnosis. Either that, or some higher force was working in his favor Friday night. He told the people to move out of the aisles and

take their seats and they promptly did. He told them to stop throwing things and nothing was thrown the rest of the night. He put his hands in the air and the rowdy audience became silent.

He took us all on a wild roller-coaster of manic-depression. The spirited rocker, "Rosalita," was the grand finale that sent us all staggering back to our feet after sinking in the comfort of "Drive All Night." Springsteen and the band seemed to have no problem with such jolting mood changes

throughout the show. I occasionally found it hard to keep up.

The band itself was dynamite. The organ lended a strange, religious atmosphere to the music and Clarence Clemmings' sax added even more emotion and impact. One got the sense of band unity during the rock numbers, but on the slow songs, all emphasis was on Springsteen. It seemed he was on stage alone and that the guitar and keyboard sounds were flowing from his aura.

I don't completely understand how Springsteen can alternately calm and excite a coliseum full of restless youth. I don't know how he manages to sing about love and commitment without sounding gushy or soap-box preachy. I don't know how he manages combining conventional morality with a sharp street sense.

I don't care how he does any of these things. This cynic has been converted.

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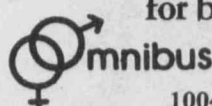
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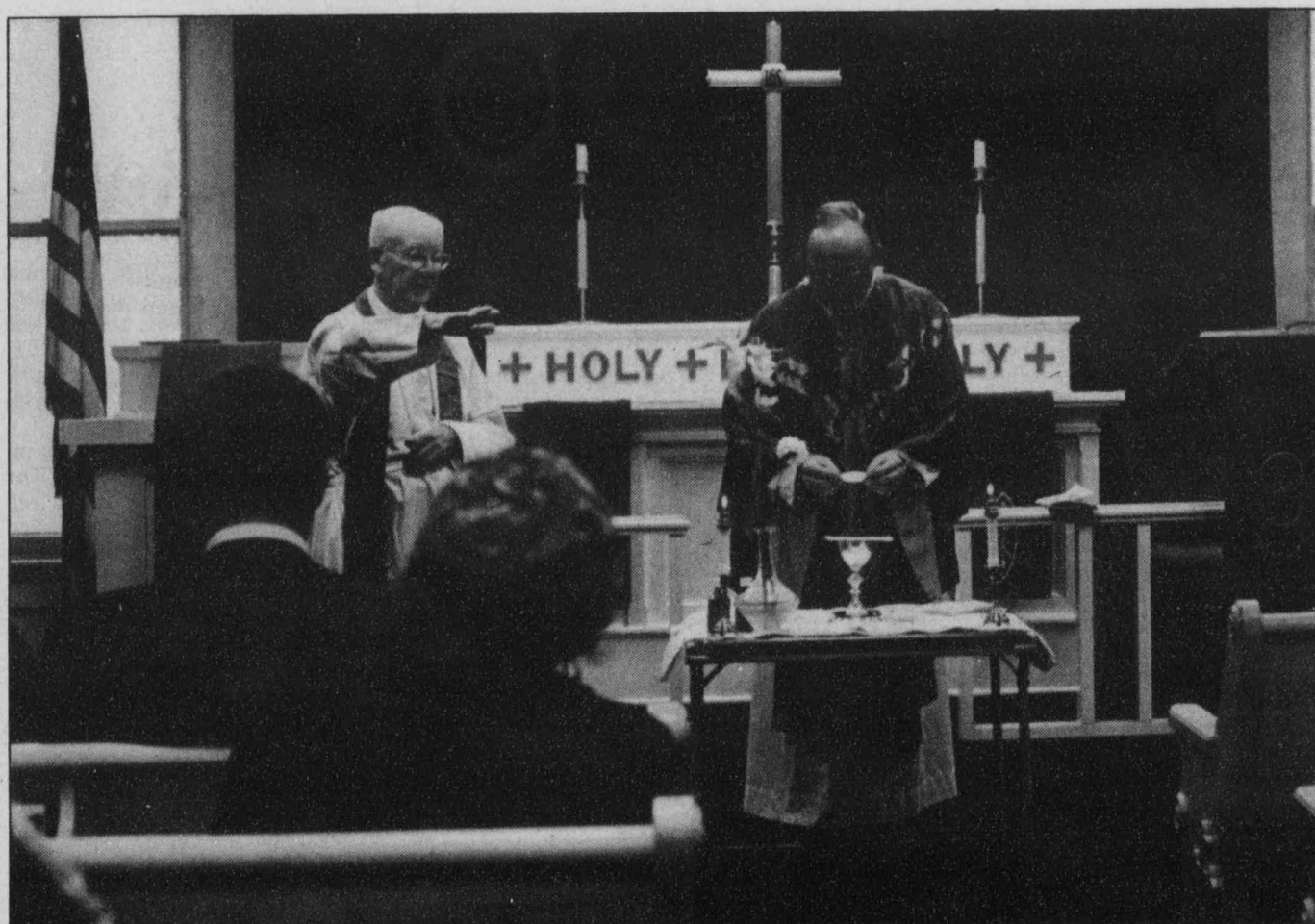
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Sermon in the square

Pioneer Square is quiet on Sunday mornings. Only some of its inhabitants walk along the street in groups of two or three, and they mumble softly, aimlessly among themselves.

About three floors above street level, on South Washington, in a chapel of the Lutheran Compass Mission, a squeaky violinist accompanies a very small congregation.

"To Jesus Christ, our sov'reign King, who is the World's Salvation, All praise and homage do we bring and thanks and adoration." Each voice rings uniquely with its own pitch, some cautiously follow the warbling notes of the violin, others, bold and sure, charge ahead like leaders of a night brigade.

The members of this group, different as night and day, range from a little girl with tights that peek below her pants and are tucked securely into shiny black shoes (the kind that mother says to keep 'til Sunday), to tourists in the Pioneer Square area, to the man at the back of the chapel in an old plaid shirt and even older black pants, who has probably spent many a night on the benches of the Square.

The regulars here are the two priests at the front, James McGoldrick, S.J. and John Turula, S.J., both from S.U., who say Mass here each Sunday morning, the first Friday of

every month, and holy days of obligation.

McGoldrick and Turula have been saying Mass here for about two years, and would like their own downtown chapel for transients, tourists, businessmen and other visitors to the area.

"It is our goal to provide religious services and sacraments to the people of the downtown area," said Turula. "We draw from all over the city," and he added, "Some S.U. students will be coming down especially to help us."

Both priests lead 30 minute religious classes before the 9 a.m. Mass on Sunday, and, with the help of S.U. students, they will be giving the instruction to children.

"At first [the classes] covered the main dogmas of the church, now we are covering the finer points," said McGoldrick, whose goal is to teach to those in the pews — and he does so with a gleam in his eye — determined that they will learn.

The violinist's mother sat down on the pew and leaned forward bobbing her head with satisfaction and the smug smile of a mother proud of her son.

"Christ Jesus, Victor! Christ Jesus, Ruler! Christ Jesus, Lord God and Savior!"



A spray of flowers adorns the card table altar.

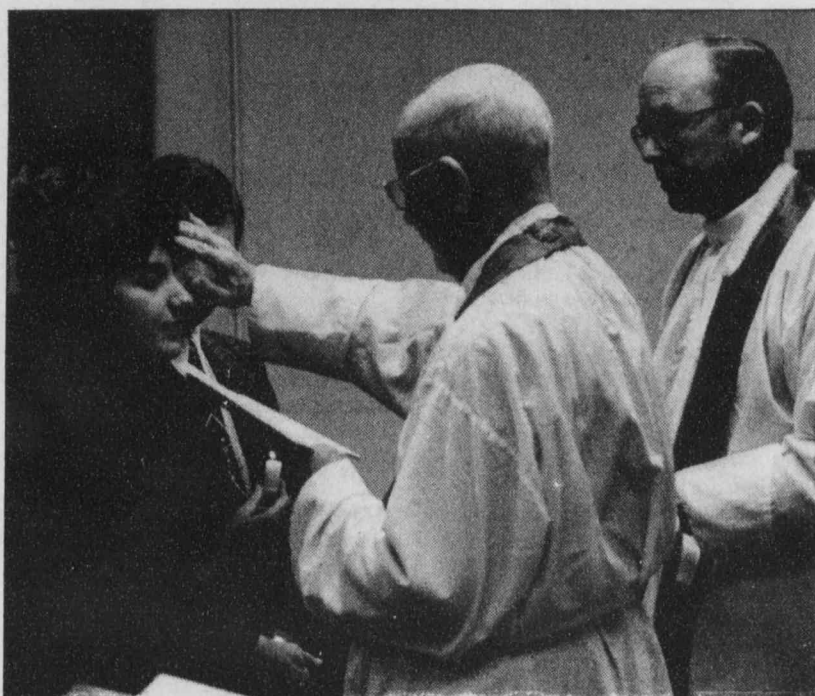


Paul Collins adds his gift of music to the Mass.

story by janne wilson
photos by bart dean



Fr. Turula relaxes with a few of the younger participants after Mass.



"I annoint thee, Mary Elizabeth, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit," said Fr. McGoldrick as he welcomes a new Catholic into The Church.

Heading for the polls in 1980

It's more than a presidential race for state voters

by Janne Wilson

Next Tuesday, Washington and King County voters will have the floor — or at least, the voting booth — to determine several state and local issues in addition to the issue of national importance, the presidential race.

When the polls open the morning of November 4, statewide voters will determine the control of radioactive waste in this state, who should govern non-appropriated lands in Washington, if public water supply systems and public waste disposal facilities require more money and if Supreme Court judges need a committee to recommend their dismissal or discipline.

A proposed Metro retail sales tax increase defeated in the primaries will again face King County approval in addition to a "fair rent" Initiative 24.

Referendum 38

Shall \$125 million in state general obligation bonds be authorized for planning, acquisition, construction and improvement of water supply facilities?

In the next 10 years, Referendum 38 would provide \$125 million in bonds for the improvement of public water supply systems. According to a committee supporting the referendum, those bonds would help assure the quality of public drinking water and the reliability of water service.

Of that sum, \$75 million will be available to cities and towns, water districts and Indian tribes for local water supply maintenance. The state department of social and health services would distribute that money. The other \$50 million, controlled by the state department of ecology, would be used to improve agricultural water-storage systems and irrigation work.

New taxes or tax increases however, will not accompany the passage of Referendum 38, state proponents. As with other state bond issues, they will be paid from the state general fund supported by general state taxes.

According to supporters, enough money is not available now to meet the construction and maintenance demands of many public water supply facilities. In addition, as the conditions of those public water systems deteriorate, qualifications regarding them increase in proportion to growing population.

Those opposing the referendum state that a lack of specifics indicates that not all programs applying for grants or loans may be treated equally. Because those programs must comply with local plans, criteria will vary across the state.

Referendum 39



Referendum 39

Shall \$450 million in state general obligation bonds be authorized for planning, design, acquisition, construction and improvement of public waste disposal facilities?

Improving Washington's waste-water treatment systems is the goal of Referendum 39 which would aid in the control of some of the state's most serious pollution problems.

The Department of Ecology would distribute the money in the form of grants and loans to cities and towns, sewer, irrigation and reclamation districts on the basis of water pollution severity, public health and the need for financial aid.

The total would be divided among four areas. Construction and improvement of municipal waste-water treatment systems would receive \$315 million, \$150 million of which would go to projects which produce energy. One example of those energy projects is sewage or solid waste treatment plants producing methane gas which could be used to generate electricity.

Included in the total bond issue is a \$90 million allotment to build and improve garbage dumps or sanitary landfills. Work to restore lakes damaged by human activities would receive \$35 million and \$10 million would be used for agricultural projects to collect, treat and dispose of solid or liquid wastes from farms.

Federal funding problems have caused the postponement of construction projects, whose cost rises with inflation, state supporters of Referendum 39. Because many cities and districts are not willing to wait for federal aid, the ecology department has tried to support them where possible.

However, overloaded sewage and solid-waste treatment plants are now asking for nearly twice the amount available from the ecology department, which was provided in 1972 by Referendum 26.

Opponents argue that new sewer lines, encouraged by the referendum as improvements, will promote growth — something which should be limited instead. Polluters, they continue, should be forced to pay for the effects of their pollution rather than taxpayers.

Initiative 383

Shall Washington ban the importation and storage of non-medical radioactive wastes generated outside Washington, unless otherwise permitted by interstate compact?

With approval from Washington voters next Tuesday, the transportation and storage of all but medical radioactive wastes in this state will grind to a halt July 1.

Medical waste is defined as radioactive waste from therapy, diagnosis or research, or that which results from production of radioactive material used for the same.

Generally, the initiative is aimed at wastes from nuclear power plants nationwide that are brought and stored at the Hanford Nuclear site near the Tri-Cities in eastern Washington.

However, provisions are made for an interstate "compact" permitting nuclear wastes from neighboring power plants to be moved to and stored in Washington if those plants produce electricity for Washington residents.

"This is not an anti-nuclear initiative, nor is it an 'anywhere but here' attitude," wrote two supporters, Peter Jenkins and Ruth Weirner from the Don't Waste Washington Committee, sponsors of the initiative. The interstate compact, they continued, "would minimize transportation distances and the possibility of catastrophic accidents."

The primary focus of Initiative 383 is on a government project which could mean long-term storage of waste from nuclear plants deep in the rock beneath Hanford, known as the Basalt Waste Isolation Project.

The goal of the government is to determine safe, long-term storage; however project opponents state that wastes remain radioactive for thousands of years and thus may not be safe buried in the rock.

The initiative is anti-nuclear and unconstitutional, according to opponents who conclude that even with passage, it may have no real influence on the transportation and storage of out-of-state nuclear wastes.

Interference with interstate commerce makes it unconstitutional, opponents contend; however the question lies in whether it will be challenged in court.

Senate Joint Resolution 132

Shall the constitution be amended to provide that the state no longer disclaim all rights to unappropriated federal public lands?

Some 310,000 acres of land now under the jurisdiction of the United States Bureau of Land Management would be claimed by Washington state with the passage of SJR 132. The land under question is that which is not dedicated for specific purposes, such as a military reservation, naval yard, national park or forest or an Indian reservation.

However, how the state will take those lands, and the validity of the proposed amendment is under serious question.

With this law, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources would govern all affected lands including water and minerals. Several Western states are part of

the "Sagebrush Rebellion," attempting to take control of unappropriated federal public lands.

When Washington gained statehood in 1889, one condition was a disclaimer to the title of unappropriated federal public lands in its boundaries. Without consent of both



the United States and Washington voters, the disclaimer stands. However, federal approval has not yet been given to SJR 132, and even a "yes" vote Tuesday would not insure the resolution's final approval.

According to a 1980 Ballot Issues pamphlet published by the Washington League of Women Voters, "If similar experiences in the other states are any barometer, the issue will end up in court."

Supporters oppose federal control of the land which limits growth and federal mismanagement has led to environmental damage in the past, they claim. Ownership of that land violated the intent of the U.S. Constitution which indicates that Washington citizens should have the right to control it, supporters say.

On the other hand, the commercial value of the land, most of it rocky, remote, arid and inaccessible, is questionable and concerns of federal government influence are invalid, opponents argue.

Federal lands are the property of the entire country, they continue, and thus should be maintained in the general interest.

House Joint Resolution 37

Shall a judicial qualifications commission be created and the Supreme Court empowered to discipline or remove judges upon its recommendation?

If passed, this constitutional amendment would establish a seven-member judicial qualifications commission with the power to recommend to the Supreme Court censure, suspension, removal or retirement of judges.

Members would include a State Court of Appeals judge, a Superior Court judge, a District Court judge, two lawyers and two lay persons. With approval of HJR 37, two hearings, one by the judicial commission and one by the Supreme Court, would be required before disciplinary action could be taken.

State constitution now permits the legislature to remove judges by joint resolution of three-fourths of each house after a hearing or by impeachment. However, that process has never been used.

The impeachment process has been ineffective, unworkable and subject to abuse, according to HJR 37 supporters. Washington is one of the few states in the nation with no effective procedure for discipline and removal of judges during their elected term, they continue.

Adding but another layer of bureaucracy to the Supreme Court is unnecessary and the primary result of the passage of HJR 37, opponents claim. Why tamper with what is now an efficient system of self-regulation?

Fair Rent Initiative 24

A year-long rent freeze and the establishment of a Rental Housing Board would be the first effects to accompany the passage of Initiative 24.

However, both will have long-range influences on Seattle's rental housing including maintenance, demolition, conversion and construction.

The initiative was presented as a response to a two-year, one to two percent vacancy rate in Seattle's rental housing. That has brought the shortage of rental housing in Seattle to "crisis proportion" according to a pamphlet published by the League of Women Voters of Seattle. "More than 45 percent of Seattle's residents live in rental housing," the pamphlet states.

If Initiative 24 is passed, five days after approval, all rents will be frozen until Feb. 28, 1981. As of March 1, 1981, base rent will be determined according to July, 1979 figures and a percentage change in the Seattle Consumer Price Index (CPI) from July 1, 1979 to Feb. 28, 1981.

After the March 1 date rent may be increased annually to cover rising costs. The seven-member Rental Housing Board will consist of two tenants, two landlords and three citizens who are neither. They will hear petitions from landlords wanting special rent adjustment and tenants with right disputes covered by the ordinance.

The board will also levy fines and penalties for ordinance infractions to both landlords and tenants.

Supporters claim that the initiative will provide landlords with a fair return on their investment while insuring tenants of just rents. Annual adjustments and the ability of landlords to petition will protect their needs as well.



Initiative 24: Rent Control

Unfair control over landlord's housing income will limit their profit potential, according to Initiative 24 opponents. Landlords will be unable to keep pace with rising costs, they add.

The cost of landlords financing what opponents call "an expensive and unwieldy bureaucracy" will most likely be great. And in the end, the results from the Rental Housing Board will not ease the growing Seattle housing shortage, but will produce "restrictive regulations and nonincentives to owners and builders."

Metro Sales Tax Proposition

Shall Metro be authorized to levy an additional retail sales and use tax not to exceed three-tenths of one percent?

King County's public transportation is provided by Metro-Transit, a combined city and county organization. Bus fares, a one percent motor vehicle excise tax and three-tenths of a percent sales tax are the sources of Metro's support.

If the Metro Sales Tax Proposition is passed, Metro will receive an additional three-tenths of a percent sales tax, raising state retail tax to 5.6 percent, Metro doubling their former allowance. The end result is about \$30 million for Metro.

However, during the first year, Metro will increase tax only one-tenth of one percent — a \$10 million increase for them — and they will levy the remainder as it is needed in the next 10 years.

According to proponents, the number of Metro riders is increasing in proportions which extend much farther than predicted. Sixty million riders are now using Metro and supporters state that figure will double during the 1980s. In order to keep pace with that demand more money is needed.

That money should not come from the pockets of those most dependent on public transit: the elderly, poor and students. Therefore, supporters say, the necessary increase should not result in a fare hike, and will not, if the proposition is passed.

Finally, improved service would result from the sales tax increase, proponents say, including more express routes, suburban service, electric trolleys and fast transit/carpool lanes.

A lack of a fully developed plan is one of the points opponents make against the proposition. When Metro was first granted their present sales tax allocation, a plan for the use of increased revenue was available to King County voters.

In the September 1980 primaries, the proposition failed to gain a majority vote. Opponents state that indicates King County voters are not willing to raise their sales tax.

ASSOCIATED

STUDENTS

SEATTLE

UNIVERSITY

Student Union Building 2nd Floor**Office Hours 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.**

In last week's paper I talked about the need for students to become involved in the University Budgeting process. This participation needs to cover more than just a casual comment during mall time, or a complaint to fellow students during lunch. The only way that we can truly be effective is through active participation in the process.

For the coming year the University's budget will be approximately 17 million dollars. Of this amount approximately 11.5 million will come from students' tuition and fees. Yet even though students' tuition dollars make up such a great deal of the entire budget, the input that students have is very limited. While the opportunities for student involvement have increased greatly over the past couple of years, there still is a long way to go. Part of this fault lies with us the students. We must take a greater role in the direction of the school's budget, and thus the school's direction for the future. We must tell the administration what course we want the school to take in future years. Do we want continued expansion or do we want stability! Do we want to see more money put into student services, i.e. Campus Ministry, Minority Affairs, Career Planning and Placement or do we want to see those dollars put towards increasing the parking space on campus! Do we want to see more money for an improved faculty and educational services, or do we want those dollars to go to a new Science and Engineering Building?

Those and many other important decisions are being made right now. Decisions that will affect the course of the school for years to come. So write that letter, make that phone call, or sign that petition. But let somebody know what you think.

Jim Lyons
ASSU President

New Positions open on Activities Board:
Women's Student Director
Open College Director
Apply at the ASSU Office

ASSU Movie of the Week
"The Birds"

Alfred Hitchcock's
most terrifying motion picture
Halloween Night

7:30 p.m. Pigott Auditorium

\$1.00

**OKTOBERFEST**

Saturday, Nov. 1

Beer Garden and Carnival

entertainment, games, crafts, contests and prizes
admission-free, \$3 for unlimited beer
Buhr Hall lawn — In case of rain, Connolly Center — noon to dusk

German Dinner

6-8 p.m.

\$5, 150 people maximum

authentic German food

Campion dining room

Dance

9 p.m. - 1 a.m.

Great German Band — prizes for best costume
and best dancers.

Refreshments served.

Package Price \$7.00 under 21**\$8.00 21 and over**

- group reservations taken for dinner
- Saga coupons acceptable
- tickets available at the ticket booth in Chieftain and Bellarmine Hall during dinner hours.

ASSU ACTIVITIES CALENDAR

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
The Ticket Booth now has tickets for Oktoberfest, ASSU Movies, Sonics games and Metro Passes. 1st floor Chieftain			Oct. 29	Oct. 30 Travel discussion Chez Moi 6:30 p.m. featuring Mr. Harmon Speaking on Traveling Abroad	Oct. 31 Halloween Movie: "The Birds" Pigott 7:30 p.m.	Nov. 1 Oktoberfest events all day Soccer Game S.U. vs. S.P.U. 2 p.m. here
Nov. 2 Soccer Game S.U. vs. Simon Fraser 2 p.m. here	Nov. 3 Sign-ups start for Senate and Judicial Board Seats. Information at ASSU	Nov. 4 Senate meeting Upper Chieftain	Nov. 5 Sonics vs. Denver discount tickets available from ASSU noon & 8 p.m. Peter Henriot speaking	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
Nov. 9 Soccer Game Varsity vs. Alumni 3 p.m. here	Nov. 10	Nov. 11 Music in Tabard Inn Eujoria	Seattle Super Sonics vs. Denver Nuggets Nov. 5th 7:30 \$7 tickets available for \$3. Students only. Limited amount — buy your tickets early.			
Energy Awareness Week						

Laity has a right to question Church doctrine

In addressing the Church's teachings on contraception last month, Archbishop John Quinn of San Francisco touched on an issue of major importance to young Catholics.

His speech to the World Synod of Bishops pointed out that the Church's teachings since 1968 when Pope Paul VI issued an encyclical banning the use of contraceptives has created confusion and controversy. Quinn's address has opened the door for discussion on the issue of contraceptives, an issue that should have been dealt with 12 years ago.

The contraceptive question emphasizes a problem that has been a major point of contention between the people and the hierarchy of the Church for generations. That problem is the absence of any communication between the people and the leaders of the Church in deciding what doctrines we will live by and the reasons for their existence.

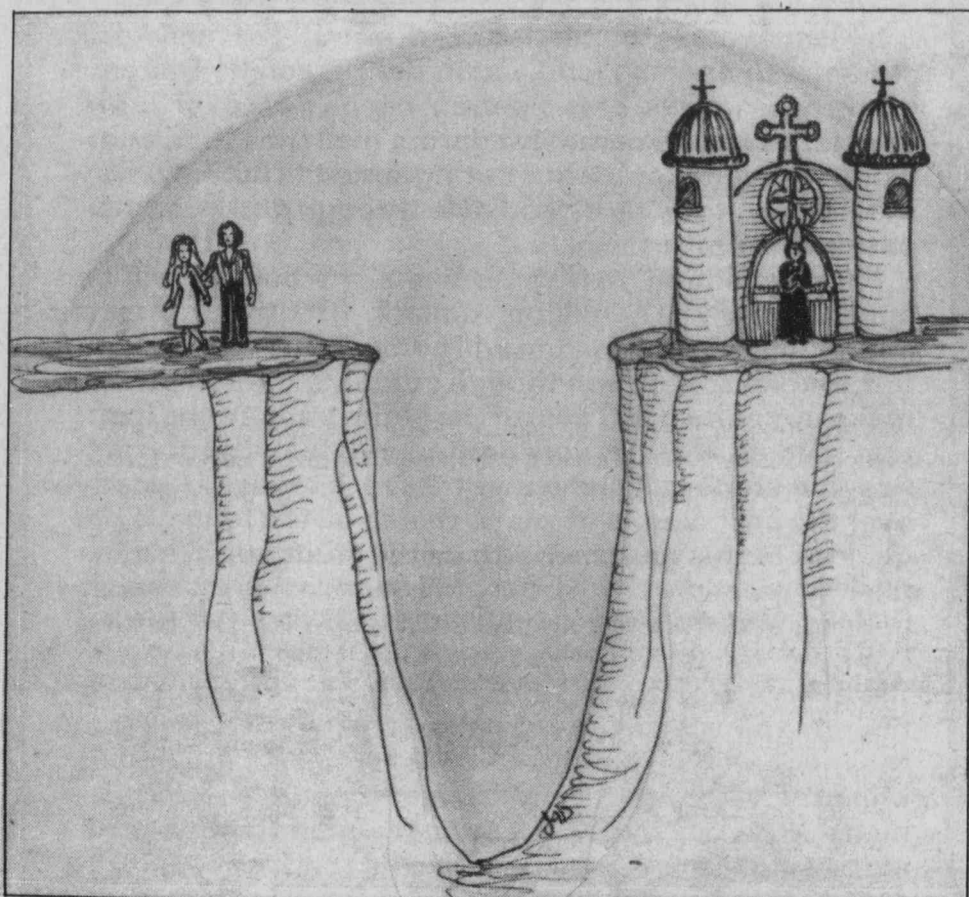
In the case of contraceptives, Catholics are told that the use of them is wrong but they are not given clear reasons why this is so, nor have they been able to question the hierarchy as to the necessity of this type of doctrine. The result is that the hierarchy seems to be ignoring the needs of modern Christians and is unwilling to address issues that are a real part of our lives.

Realizing this, many people feel that the Church has alienated them by refusing to deal in a logical manner with the areas where people look to the Church for support and guidance. The whole situation seems to create an unreal "us and them" situation where young Catholics see the Church as an entity with no real grasp on problems that face them. This feeling only makes it more difficult for people to communicate with their pastors and church representatives.

It also places a great burden on parish priests who often get caught in the widening gap, seeing the real problems their parishioners face but also being aware that the Church's doctrines make little allowance for varying circumstance.

This situation indicates that the hierarchy seems to have forgotten that it is the people who make up the Church and the clergy who minister to them. By listening to the questions of the people and considering the environments facing modern Christians the Church will be able to bridge the gap it has created and be better able to understand problems they have with present doctrines. It will also allow the Church to become a real source of guidance and support for the young Christians looking for answers.

Quinn's address is the first opportunity the clergy has provided for a



public discussion of Church doctrine since the 1968 encyclical of Paul VI. Pope Paul VI himself left this issue open for discussion in 1968 when he said the issue of contraceptives was "... not a complete treatment regarding man in this sphere of marriage, of the family and of moral probity."

Unfortunately it has still taken 12 years for someone to open the door on discussion of the church's doctrines, but hopefully it is just a first step in the inclusion of the laity in Church doctrine.

Until the hierarchy realizes that the people have a right to understand and participate in the religious law they live by, many young and disenfranchised Catholics will continue to look elsewhere for support and guidance.

Guest commentary

Is the Moral Majority creating a constitutional crisis?

By Geoffrey Peace

They call themselves the Moral Majority. Does that make the rest of us the immoral minority? What do these people want? Are they creating a constitutional crisis?

Liberals of both major parties, the National Council of Churches, and many evan-

gelical groups themselves would say yes to the questions posed. Conservatives, who are the beneficiaries of this movement, say no. The Moral Majority isn't the only religious group delving into the political arena, but they are highly visible and the most newsworthy of late.

What the Moral Majority claims to want is a return to a moral America that probably has never existed. They appear to be the heirs to the "Nixonian" politics of the "Silent Majority."

The leader of this movement is television evangelist Jerry Falwell of the "Old-Time Gospel Hour" seen locally on Channel 11 at 7 a.m. Sundays. Falwell reaches an estimated 18 million viewers each week and the movement is trying to enlist the nation's 30 million to 65 million Christians in a political crusade

to eliminate liberal candidates across the country.

So far, the victims of this distinctly conservative movement are two liberal U.S. senators (Dick Clark of Iowa and Thomas McIntyre of New Hampshire) and the movement has elected at least one governor (Fob James of Alabama).

Currently, senators George McGovern of South Dakota and Frank Church of Idaho, John Culver of Iowa and Alan Cranston of California, and Birch Bayh of Indiana and

(continued on page 11)

Letters Hypocrisy

To the Editor:

Hypocrisy — that's what I am forced to call this latest wave for "dorm unity." Thorndike-Barnhart define unity as "being united, as one," well, let me ask whoever created the job of Dormitory Program Assistant, a work-study position only, where he/she got his/her definition of unity? This was obviously not very well researched.

A survey conducted in Xavier Hall, asking whether or not the individual was work-study eligible, showed that only 27% were currently eligible. Where does that leave the other 73 percent? I'll tell you where that leaves them — separated — separated from the others, the job, and a chance for "dorm unity."

One of the dormitory program assistants does not even live in the residence halls. Dorm unity? I don't think so!

So, please, before we hear another plea for dorm unity, I think some people should take another look at the steps already taken. One thing I've learned is that unity cannot and will not exist in the same environment as separation.

Thanks for listening,
Mike Petrie

Our generation has been accused of egocentricity; of putting "me" first and foremost. Is this the kind of reputation we want?

Granted we haven't experienced wars and depressions like our parents may have but I don't think we need suffering to be our motivator to care about others and, in a larger sense, our world. We are the future business people, doctors, nurses, engineers, congressmen, presidents. What we do and don't do now makes a big difference in what kind of world we inherit when it comes our turn to lead. Let's not waste time. What I'm urging you to do is this: 1.) Read about the candidates and discuss them with others; make an intelligent vote next week (besides it will be a welcome change of topic from SAGA). 2.)

Don't lose sight of the fact that school is a place to prepare ourselves in order to be more alive and productive people. School fails if it is an end in itself. 3.) Get involved in at least one social awareness organization. This will get you in touch with people your age who are actively making a difference in the world we are going to inherit. It's a big job and they need our support. Campus Ministry has tabs on most of these organizations and they advertise regularly. Let's get moving —

Mary Janicki
Senior Student

Open letter

Open letter to Seattle University students:

The Spectator staff

Published weekly during the school year except holidays and during examinations by Seattle University. Edited by S.U. students with editorial and business offices at 11th Avenue and East Spring Street, Seattle, WA, 98122. Second class postage paid at Seattle USPS 487800. Subscriptions are \$6 per year. Newsroom 626-6850, business and advertising 626-6853.

All unsigned editorials express the opinion of the Spectator editorial staff. Signed editorials and commentaries are the responsibility of the author, and may not represent Spectator opinion.

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Behind bars by Steve Sanchez

A Happy Halloween to all — ho, ho, ho

I perform a certain ritual annually about this time of year. It involves a lot of screaming, a lot of pacing, a lot of head-banging and very little self-restraint, but usually in the end, I manage to come up with an idea for what to wear at Halloween.

Sometimes ideas come to me quickly. Two years ago, the "Star Wars" fad had a heavy influence in my costume design. Darth Vader never looked shorter or fatter.

Last year I reached into my refrigerator for a drink and beheld a bottle of "Blue Nun" wine. I'll let you figure out the rest.

This year two weeks of head-racking produced nothing. Scanning newspapers, magazines and several volumes of "Ripley's Believe It or Not" gave way to no insights. I ventured downtown in search of an idea.

I saw what I felt was an untimely sight in one of the downtown storefront windows — a Christmas display, complete with tree, stockings, ornaments and a fiber glass reindeer, nose aglow. Out of curiosity, I entered the store and confronted an aisle with columns of Christmas cards and wrapping paper, Christmas tree lights were offered at a discount: "buy now and save." Ornaments were sold in the convenient 12-pack. Metallic trees were going "right now" in the popular four and six-foot models.

Another storefront a couple doors down presented the "Pre-Holiday" sale. The progression quickly formed in my mind: pre-holiday, followed by a Halloween sale, a Thanksgiving sale, a Christmas extravaganza, and then a post-holiday sale.

Every major department store had its toy departments expanded and ready for the Christmas releases. One major store had a "Christmas Alley" set up in the basement, all decked and adorned in holly and the traditional green and red. A very regal throne was near the toy section already set up for you-know-who.

I checked my watch for the corrected date and confirmed that it was still a good full week before Halloween. Despite the pretty displays, the attractive colors and the promises of "buying now and saving," I sighed, and then became determined to break tradition and celebrate the holidays, one holiday at a time, starting with Halloween.

And through it all, I came up with a costume. I'm going as Santa Claus this year.



Candidates benefit from 'Moral' support

(continued from page 10)

Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin are under attack from conservative candidates funded and financed by a coalition led mainly by the Moral Majority.

Many politicians see this outside support as interference in local affairs, and some have gone as far as calling it anti-American and fascist in nature.

A question of political "clones" has been raised by Ohio Democratic Congressman Thomas Ashley, who has found himself "targeted" for defeat by G.O.P. candidates.

Ashley found that his Republican opponent's issue papers, campaign newspapers and brochures were identical to those of two other Republican candidates in targeted districts of Iowa and Wisconsin — even to the quotes put in the mouths of candidates.

In their zeal to support candidates who favor the conservative cause, the Moral Majority has given high marks to individuals who have been convicted of using their office to line their own pockets. One such person is Congressman Meyers of Pennsylvania, who was convicted in the recent ABSCAM trials.

This failure to check the backgrounds of conservative candidates, and to support candidates solely on the basis of claimed ideology, has given ammunition to the critics of the Moral Majority.

Some of these critics are Falwell's fellow television evangelists. Pat Robertson of the "700 Club" (seen on Channel 11 at midnight Monday through Friday), is uneasy about this incursion into the secular area of politics. "God isn't a right-winger or left-winger. The evangelists stand in danger of being used and manipulated," says Robertson.

In judging political performance on the basis of biblically derived standards, the Moral Majority is stepping over the line between church and state, contend detractors. "They are violating Article Six of the Constitution, which says there must not be

any religious test for holding office," says Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum of the American Jewish Committee.

"Nobody's ever accused the National Council of Churches of mixing religion and politics," Falwell says, "but let ol' Jerry get into it; that's violating separation of church and state. The problem isn't violating anything, the problem is that we don't agree with those buzzards — and that we outnumber them."

On the NBC program "Today," Harold Hughes, former senator from Iowa and a born-again Christian, with Norman Lear, the well-known television producer, were interviewed by Tom Brokaw concerning this recent (in the past 18 months) involvement of religious groups in politics.

"These splinter groups are making evangelical Christians feel as if they are out of step with society somehow," says Hughes. "We cannot have people impugning the integrity of people just because they politically disagree," said Lear. Hughes and Lear were representing a group of concerned citizens and mainline churches called People for the American Way who are opposed to this religious conservatism in politics.

When asked why they were involved with this issue Lear said, "This is the first attempt to fight back." They charge that Falwell and his organization do not understand the ethical and philosophical traditions of democracy.

Another concern voiced by Falwell's critics is the large amounts of tax-free money being used by these religious organizations to support these conservative candidates. This writer cannot help but wonder how many of the viewers who donate money to spread the gospel realize their contribution is going to finance conservative campaigns.

Why are they after these liberal office holders? Are these politicians representatives of the forces of evil? No, most of these

people are church going family-men with fine records of community service. Their main offense is their voting records — pro-abortion, pro-SALT treaty, and in some cases pro-gay rights.

The questions posed are yet to be answered. Only the electorate can answer these issues. Will the heavy contributions and support from the Moral Majority return U.S. elections to the days of special interest control? Is the backlash from mainline religious organizations a reaction out of fear of losing their tax-free status?

Some of these questions will be answered on November 4th, but some will rage on for years after the elections have come and gone. Perhaps the system of electing our leaders will receive the long needed overhaul. And maybe the majority of eligible voters will once again assert themselves, and be shaken out of their apathy by this right-wing attempt to seize control of the government.

Classified

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Intensive supervision is prison alternative

By Claire O'Donnell

With over-crowding in our prisons becoming a main concern of the public and public officials lately, new alternatives are continually being sought.

One such alternative that began in April, 1976 as a diversion program from the state prison system is the intensive supervision program. The program began as a state corrections demonstration project that was run by the state and funded through a federal grant. It involves the selection of prisoners from the state institutions for intensive supervision by parole officers instead of remaining in prison and finishing their sentence.

According to Intensive Supervision Administrator Phil Stanley, the criminals selected are termed as low-risk offenders. This group includes mostly criminals who have committed property crimes, drug-related crimes and other such offenses where people have not been physically harmed. Prisoners are then screened for risk and if there's a high risk of re-offense by the felon then he or she is turned down.

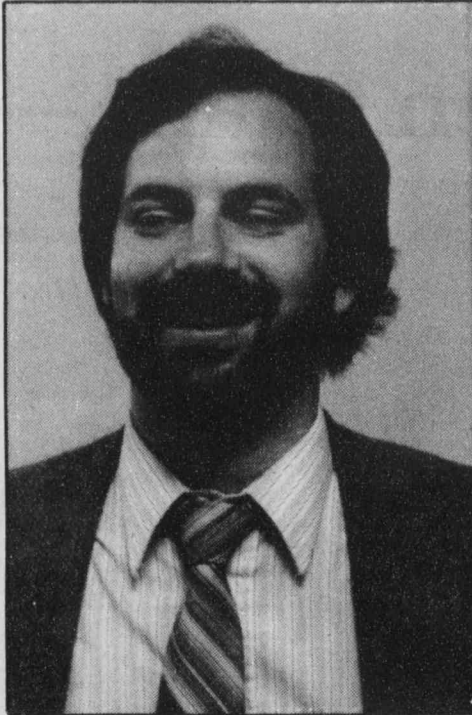
Stanley said that the "ideal" candidate for the program is the first offender. He added that the risk evaluations are done very carefully because of the public fear factor involved. "The public is much more likely to accept a burglar getting put back out on the street earlier than a person who has caused bodily harm," said Stanley.

An offender granted intensive supervision by the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles stays free in the community but must report to a probation officer at least once a week.

Parole officers in the program (there are currently 26) have no more than 20 cases at one time, much less than the caseloads of officers in the regular parole program. This enables them to keep in frequent contact with the parolee, as well as with his employers, family members and others.

Conditions are set for the release of these prisoners such as absolutely no possession of firearms, no drugs or alcohol for drug abusers and restitution for robbery. If any of the conditions are broken the parole officer reports it to the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles and the offender usually gets another chance if the violation isn't serious. The reason for that, said Stanley, is "our institutions are overcrowded, seriously overcrowded." But if the parolee commits another felony, he goes back to prison.

The success of the special program has been evident by past statistics. The recidivism rate, or the rate at which parolees fall back into criminal behavior, is 15 percent within the intensive supervision program, Stanley



Phil Stanley

said. Under the regular parole program the recidivism rate is 30 percent or more.

Stanley also noted that the program cuts costs. It costs the state \$12,000 to \$15,000 per year to keep a person in prison. The intensive supervision program costs about \$6,000 per parolee per year. Stanley said there is currently a research project underway to find out if the program is as successful today.

There are currently no other states that have intensive supervision programs, although many have tried it. Stanley said that California and Florida have tried other forms of the program but not one exactly like Washington's. Missouri's current program is similar but only supervises parolees for four to eight months after release. Washington's intensive program supervises parolees for one year.

When asked about Mason County Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Gary Burleson's charges that "letting convicted criminals out of prison after only a few weeks or few months seems to encourage crime," Stanley disagreed strongly. "That was just a political statement," he said. "Prosecutors are elected officials and have to say things like that. Now if we were not doing our job or we were not selecting people based on risk, or if the recidivism rate was the same as for people released on a regular parole caseload, or if people released on intensive supervision were

going out and committing heinous crimes, then I'd agree." Stanley continued, "But when we select individuals based on the factors already cited, by-and-large property offenders and drug abusers, I really disagree with his statement."

"The other part of his statement that I disagree with," said Stanley, "is the part about letting people out after only a few weeks. We don't do that. A person who is considered for the intensive program coming out of the institution does not come out of the institution until he has served about three or four months in prison, so that they get the full effect of incarceration. And I might add that they receive that effect of incarceration possibly without the long-term damaging effects that imprisonment can have."

Stanley said that in the expanded version of the intensive supervision program probationers are also supervised. Probationers are offenders whose sentence is given, but then either suspended or deferred. With a suspended sentence the conviction remains on the person's record. A deferred sentence is the lightest possible sentence and does not go on the person's record. Probationers are considered for the program only when it can be proven that their release would be a diversion from the institution.

The intensive program's parole officers select the prisoners for the intensive program from the Walla Walla and Shelton institutions and the Purdy Treatment Center for women.

Stanley feels there is no chance at all that in the future the intensive supervision program will ever be used for hardened criminals such as murderers, kidnappers and rapists. It was

never designed for those types of criminals to begin with.

"First of all, I don't think the public would accept that," Stanley said. "I might add that I personally agree with that. If a person commits a murder or a rape or goes into a 7-11 store with a gun and commits a robbery, I think that person should do some prison time. Now maybe in the case of the 7-11 robbery he shouldn't do a lot of time, but he should not be allowed to get an early release from the institution."

"Prisons will always be with us," continued Stanley. "Certainly there's a lot of room for improvement. Prisons don't need to be the negative environments that they now are, but it's going to take a lot of work and frankly, it's going to take some painful decisions on the part of public officials to ever get the kind of atmosphere and conditions it would take to effectively deal with the situation. As long as you have large prisons you're going to have the problems you do now. I personally feel that the only way you can effectively deal with people in a prison setting is to break them up into smaller and smaller groups."

Stanley said that the concept of the mini-prison which was brought up a few years ago was a good one and should have been approved. It was rejected mainly because of budget cutbacks and because of the "hassle of going into various communities and proposing that a 100-bed mini-prison be built in that area," said Stanley. "So now we have the situation four years later where we're ready to build a large 500-bed prison in Monroe that people in Monroe don't want."

Stanley graduated from S.U. in 1977 with a master's degree in public administration.

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Building Energy Resources for the Future

Volunteer tutorial program initiated



Cathy Lambert

Because of the demise of S.U.'s Learning Skills Center, the minority affairs office has initiated their own tutorial program, according to Cathy Lambert, minority affairs programming assistant.

"That type of program is essential to any educational institution," Lambert said. "I just don't see how we can do without one." The program was conceived during a minority affairs staff meeting this summer, but Lambert decided not to begin until this fall.

"First, we've been looking for volunteers in the community," Lambert said. "We're not really searching on campus, although it might be an alternative idea." Tutors in mathematics, finance and accounting were quickly found, and O.J. McGowen S.J., minority affairs director, offered to tutor English students. "We don't have enough tutors for a one-to-one basis," Lambert said, "but there's enough so students can still bring in problems and have people there to assist them."

Only five students attended the first tutorial session last Thursday, but Lambert is optimistic about the program's future. "We only

informed three classes in advance," Lambert said. "We just wanted to see how many people would show up. And we didn't even get the word to them until Thursday morning," she added.

Lambert will be offering tutoring on Tuesday and Thursday nights only, with accounting and English on Tuesdays and mathematics, accounting, finance, and English on Thursdays. She is still seeking tutors for other subjects, especially chemistry and similar sciences. The sessions will be held from 7 p.m. until 9:30 p.m. in the minority affairs office, located on the first floor of the McGoldrick Student Development Center.

The program is receiving no aid from the university, and Lambert does not plan to ask for any. "We really hadn't given it any thought," Lambert said. "But if anyone, including people here at S.U., want to help, they'll be welcome."

Although the program's future is uncertain, Lambert, a senior general science major, hopes to see the program continue after her graduation this spring. "There will always be a need for assistance on campus," Lambert said.

Oktoberfest to be held Saturday

Oktoberfest, a new event on S.U.'s activities calendar, will be presented for the first time this Saturday.

The events will begin at noon, with a "beer garden" on the Buhr Hall lawn. "It'll be just like a carnival," said Mary Wybo, Oktoberfest director. Unlimited beer will be served to students over 21 for \$3, Wybo continued, and there will be club-sponsored booths and other amusements.

A German dinner will be held in the Champion Tower dining room at 6 p.m. The dinner will feature imported cheeses and other "authentic German foods."

The Oktoberfest dance, which will also be held in Champion, will begin at 9 p.m. Music will be provided by the Werner Block band, who will also perform at the beer garden.

Tickets for the Oktoberfest are available at the information booth on the first floor of the Student Union building. Tickets for the dinner are \$5 or \$2.50 and three SAGA coupons. Only a limited number of reservations are available. Dance tickets are \$3, and a combination ticket for all three events is \$8, or \$7 for just the dinner and the dance.

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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1980

MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD

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Chiefs tie Simon Frazier, fall to Huskies

By David Burke

There's been a wall in front of the Chieftain soccer team over the past several seasons, and the success of the team has been measured by the number of bricks the Chiefs can kick loose.

The wall is composed of the three "elite" teams in the Northwest Collegiate Soccer Conference: Seattle Pacific, Simon Fraser and Washington.

This past week, the 1980 Chiefs made their first dent in "the wall" by tying Simon Fraser, 3-3, but when they kicked again, they found it solid as before, dropping a 3-1 decision to Washington Saturday. (Time restrictions prevented our coverage of Tuesday night's game in Portland.)

The Chiefs seemed to be riding ever-so-high Wednesday after their impressive performance in Canada. So high that one player coined a motto: "We're on a mission from God," a reference to a line in the recent movie "The Blues Brothers."

But Providence wasn't with them Saturday. Two Chieftain shots — both off the foot of forward Dave White — hit the Husky crossbar. Several other chances fell by the wayside.

"That's just unlucky," said coach Tom Pearson. "I think we're about an inch and a half away from being really successful." The Chiefs are 4-2 in the NCSC, 5-4-1 overall with three games remaining.

In both of last week's games, junior Wendell Smith scored first to put the Chiefs on top.

Nineteen minutes into the game Wednesday, Smith nicked a Mike Ellis free kick with his head into the right side of the Simon Fraser goal, beating goalie Ed Zadiaks. The Chieftain defense turned in its finest half of the season and the score remained 1-0 at half-time.

The Clansmen scored in the 70th minute on a 10-yarder by Mario Baff. But White, a junior, returned that three minutes later. White dashed up the right side and headed

Steve Potter's long free kick at Zadiaks. It bounced off the SPU goalie, and White knocked it home.

The Chiefs claimed they had scored a few minutes earlier when Paul Sauvage's header crossed the line — completely unnoticed by the officials.

Simon Fraser then scored twice more off the foot of Ross Stewart and held a 3-2 lead with six minutes remaining.

The lead didn't last long. Following Stewart's second goal, the kickoff went from Potter, to Smith, and finally to Tom Guichard who turned to beat a defender and belted a 30-yarder past Zadiaks.

Smith scored in the 21st minute against the Huskies, his fourth goal of the year, on a 12-yard left-footed shot.

But Washington's Paul Retchless scored five minutes later. Sophomore Steve Clearman added two second-half goals to seal the Huskies' two-game sweep of the Chiefs this season.

Three games remain on the Chief's schedule. Those include two at home this week-

end against Seattle Pacific (Saturday, 1 p.m.) and Simon Fraser (Sunday, 2 p.m.).

Both are conference games, but Sunday's looms as the most vital. Since both Simon Fraser and Seattle are members of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, they are competing against each other for national playoff berths. The winner of that game likely will be chosen to represent Region I at the nationals.

That won't be easy. The Chiefs, despite a winning record so far, appear weak defensively. They've allowed 26 goals in 10 games and have yet to record a shutout this season. S.U. has scored 20 goals so far.

"I've got no complaints with the players. They've given everything," said Pearson. "We've got to correct some mistakes. I don't think the Huskies out-played us well enough to beat us 3-1. We gave away a couple goals."

"Sometimes things just don't go your way," Pearson said. "We're about this far (one-half inch) away. That's what's killing me."

Volleyball

Ski clinics offered at Connolly Nov. 1

The intramural/recreation department will offer downhill and cross-country ski clinics on Saturday, Nov. 1.

The downhill clinic, which will be held from 9 to 11 a.m., and the cross-country clinic, running from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., will take place in Room 154 at Connolly Center. Aimed at beginning and intermediate skiers, the clinics will cover the basic fundamentals of each type of skiing.

According to Diane Bauman, intramural/recreation specialist, each course will go through conditioning, side step, snow plow and falling techniques. Also demonstrated will be traverse skiing and turning, as well as selection and care of equipment. Tips on how to cope with certain snow conditions will also be added to each course.

Instructing the downhill course will be Heidi and Monty Sutton, who are professional ski instructors. The two have taught ski classes at Mt. Hyak and Stevens Pass.

The downhill clinic will prepare those interested for a downhill ski trip on Nov. 29. The trip, open to anyone, is also sponsored by the S.U. intramural/recreation department.

Tournaments on tab at Connolly Center

Several intramural tournaments will get underway at Connolly Center in the next few weeks.

A table tennis tournament will begin on Thursday, Oct. 30.

Sign-up for three-on-one basketball and squash will start on Nov. 3. Racquetball tournament sign-up will begin on Nov. 6.

A punt/pass/kick contest will also be offered on Nov. 8.

For more information on these activities or on any others, contact the intramural office at 626-5305.



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HOW TO WIN AT THE LOSING GAME

DIET CENTER

329-1919

726 Broadway, Suite 102B

Three teams remain undefeated

by Warren Kary

Heims Kringla, Mr. Bill Show and Tai Toilola are the early season leaders in the Co-Rec intramural volleyball league as of Oct. 27.

The league is divided into two divisions, east and west, each division consisting of seven teams.

Heims Kringla and Mr. Bill Show top the east division with two wins and no losses each. Kringla received its two victories over the Seattle Sixth #2 and the Rowdies. Mr. Bill Show scored a win over Slugs #1 and another by forfeit over M.A.S.H.

Six Pack, the only other team in the east to place a mark in the win column, defeated the Rowdies and tied Slugs #1 for their 1-0-1 record. Slugs #1 stand at 0-1-1.

Rounding off the eastern division are Seattle Sixth #2 and M.A.S.H., with one loss each, and the Rowdies, who are 0-2.

In the west division, Tai Toilola defeated the Dudes and Dudettes and the Masters for a 2-0 record. Tied for second place in the

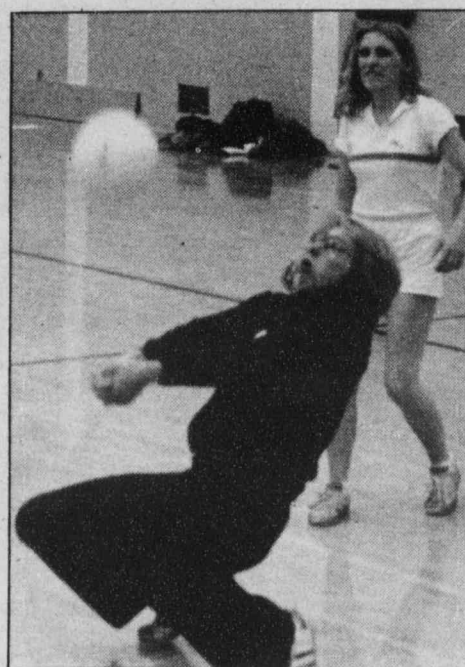
west are: Slugs #2, who defeated the Geeks; Seattle Sixth #1, who won by forfeit over Slugs #2, and the Masters, who were victorious over Seattle Sixth #1. Each of these teams has an even 1-1 win-loss record.

The Geeks and the Dudes and Dudettes are each winless in the west with a 0-1 record. The First Floor Spikers have yet to play, as their first game, with the Geeks, was a two-team no-show.


Up-coming games

Oct. 30 — Geeks vs. Seattle Sixth #1, 7 p.m.
M.A.S.H. vs. Six Pack, 7 p.m.
Seattle Sixth #2 vs. Slugs #1, 8 p.m.
Heims Kringla vs. Slugs #2, 8 p.m.

Nov. 4 — M.A.S.H. vs. Heims Kringla, 7 p.m.
Dudes and Dudettes vs. Slugs #2, 7 p.m.
Geeks vs. Seattle Sixth #1, 8 p.m.
1st Floor Spikers vs. Tai Toilola, 8 p.m.



Jeremy Glassy digs for a set while practicing for an intramural volleyball game.



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Monday

Night

Football

FEEDBACK

It's now a game of skill

by Warren Kary

When reminiscing about last year's intramural football season, a definite contrast can be seen compared to this year. The whole tone of the game has somewhat mellowed out.

The reason for this lower-key type of play is some changes in the rules. Three of the major changes include a limited 14-man roster (15 for this year only), seven men/women on the field at one time and a somewhat controversial screen block.

My personal experience as a participant led me to the conclusion that last year's games were more of a legal street brawl than a contest of skill and agility. More emphasis seemed to be placed on busting some heads than on winning. It was rough and tough, which is what football is all about, but many times things got out of hand. Although most were minor, many injuries in one game were common. Cheapshots were common and often overlooked by the officials. Never before in my life had I screamed three complete swear words from the time I left the ground to the time I hit.

Don't get me wrong; it was great fun, but was it football?

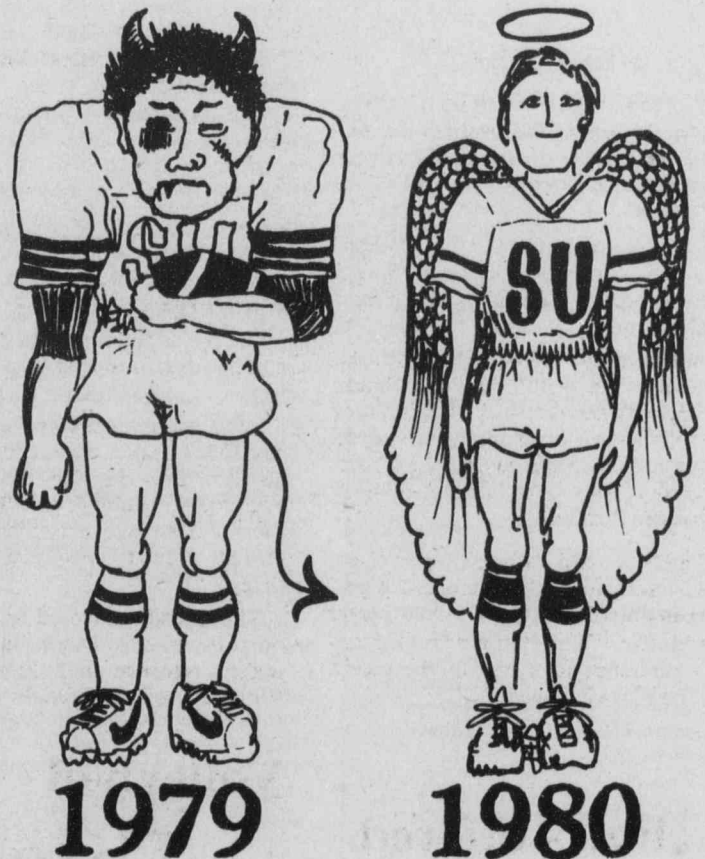
Tim Roschy, associate athletic director, explained the main reasons for the changes. Basically, the rules were designed to eliminate the extreme physical contact in order to prevent injuries.

This is the major reason for the screen block. The rule states: Outside of two and one-half yards from the scrimmage line, on either side, the blocker may only move into the path of the defensive man to impede his rush.

Roschy said, "There's a misconception about the screen block. It is still a block." The blocker, in other words, may not use extreme physical contact on the defensive player. Roschy concludes that, "the rule change will put the emphasis on skill rather than knocking someone down."

The other rule changes involving the seven-man team and the limited roster were designed to create more teams which will, in effect, as Roschy states, "open the game up."

Generally speaking, Roschy says, "the reason for the changes are to open the game up to a more skillful type of game."



Talking to players around the league, the general attitude seems to be, as one player put it, "Not bad, but it will take some getting used to." One RMF player returning from last year said, "We must now rely on talent rather than mere enthusiasm. It's good for certain people (the athletes), but others (the bozos) will have problems."

In comparing this year to last, one might say that last year was the year of the devil and this year is the year of the angel. Count the bloody noses and find out.

university sports

Oct. 30 — Table tennis tournament begins, 3-5 p.m., gymnastics room; Intramural volleyball, Connolly, 7 p.m., First Floor Spikers vs. Seattle Sixth #1, court #1, Mr. Bill Show vs. Six Pack, court #2, 8 p.m., Tai Toilola vs. Slugs #2, court #1, Seattle Sixth #2 vs. Slugs #1, court #2.

Nov. 1 — Downhill ski clinic, 9-11 a.m., Connolly room 154; Cross-country

ski clinic, 11 a.m.-1 p.m., Connolly room 154; Intercollegiate soccer, S.U. vs. S.P.U., 1 p.m., S.U. athletic field.

Nov. 2 — Intercollegiate soccer, S.U. vs. Simon Fraser, 2 p.m., S.U. athletic field.

Nov. 3 — 3 on 3 basketball tournament sign-up begins; Squash tournament sign-up begins.

Nov. 4 — Intramural volleyball, Connolly, 7 p.m., M.A.S.H. vs. Heims Kringla, court #1, Dudes and Dudettes vs. Slugs #2, court #2, 8 p.m., Geeks vs. Seattle Sixth #1, court #1, 1st Floor Spikers vs. Tai Toilola, court #2.

Nov. 6 — Racquetball tournament sign-up ends, 5 p.m.; Intramural volleyball, 7 p.m., Rowdies vs. Slugs #1, court

#1, Seattle Sixth #2 vs. M.A.S.H., court #2, 8 p.m., Mr. Bill Show vs. Heims Kringla, court #1, Masters vs. Slugs #2, court #2, 9 p.m., Seattle Sixth #1 vs.

Dudes and Dudettes, court #1, Slugs #1 vs. M.A.S.H., court #2.

Nov. 8 — Punt/Pass/Kick, 1 p.m., athletic field.

How to stretch your college dollars.

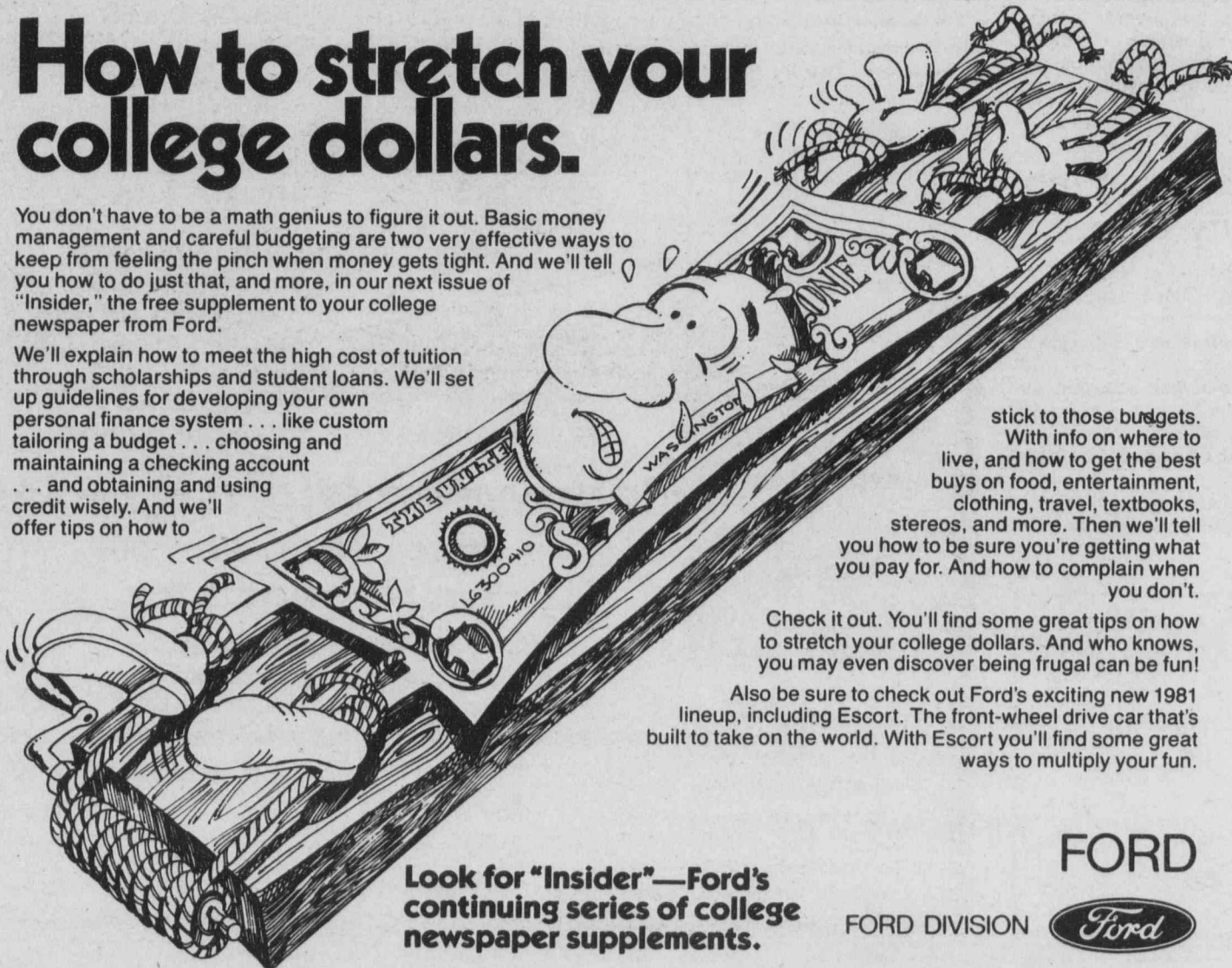
You don't have to be a math genius to figure it out. Basic money management and careful budgeting are two very effective ways to keep from feeling the pinch when money gets tight. And we'll tell you how to do just that, and more, in our next issue of "Insider," the free supplement to your college newspaper from Ford.

We'll explain how to meet the high cost of tuition through scholarships and student loans. We'll set up guidelines for developing your own personal finance system... like custom tailoring a budget... choosing and maintaining a checking account... and obtaining and using credit wisely. And we'll offer tips on how to

stick to those budgets. With info on where to live, and how to get the best buys on food, entertainment, clothing, travel, textbooks, stereos, and more. Then we'll tell you how to be sure you're getting what you pay for. And how to complain when you don't.

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Look for "Insider"—Ford's continuing series of college newspaper supplements.

FORD DIVISION

FORD



Oct.
29

There will be a **Model United Nations meeting** at noon. For those members unable to attend, there will be another meeting at 7 p.m. on Wednesday in Xavier Office.

Bread for the World will have a meeting at 6 p.m. in the Town Girl's Lounge of Bellarmine. The college network and Peter Henriot's talk will be discussed. It is important that all members attend. For more information contact Caroline at 6864.

David McReynolds, **Socialist Party presidential candidate**, will speak on: "Environment and Human Rights: Victims of the New Cold War." He will be at the U.W. HUB from 3 to 5 p.m. and at the YWCA at E. Cherry and 29th from 8 to 10 p.m.

"The Fellowship," a "singing ministry," will be performing at the Chez Moi in Bellarmine Hall at 7 p.m. Sisters Merrilee Case and Grace Sterns are sponsored by the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship.

Pre-Legal Society is sponsoring, in Pigott 352 at 7:30 p.m., an informal get together with University of Washington ACLU members for a discussion of social issues (draft, women's rights). Coffee and doughnuts will be served. Everyone welcome! For more information call Lisa Chase at 325-2167.

The **S.U. Sailing Club** will meet at noon in Bannan 502.

The marketing fraternity, **Pi Sigma Epsilon**, will meet at noon in the Volpe Room of the Pigott Building. All business majors are welcome.

The **pros and cons of Initiative 24** (the rent control initiative) will be presented by the Social Action Collective from noon to 1:30 p.m. in LA 122. ROOF (Renters and Owners Organized for Fairness) will debate the Washington Coalition for Organized Housing.

The S.U. branch of the **Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)** will meet at noon in Bannan 401. (Oct. 29)

The final **REWIND** meeting for this quarter will be held at noon in the McGoldrick Group Room. The topic will be "**Taking Good Care of Yourself**," a mini-workshop on stress management.

Representatives from the **Anderson Committee** will speak at noon in the Tabard Inn. This is being sponsored by the Offices of the International Students and Minority Affairs.

31

The Chemistry-Physics Club presents the fall **B.S. BASH**. All chemistry, physics, and math students, faculty and staff are invited. Halloween night at 7:30. It's at Dr. B.M. Steckler's — maps and details are available in Bannan 509. Put on an ugly face and come have some fun!

Model United Nations is hosting a **Model Security Council Session** on Friday, Oct. 31 from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Universities and colleges from eastern and western Washington will be attending, representing a total of 15 countries.

Halloween comes but once a year, and even less often on a Friday. In celebration of the astrological event we are having a party, a "**Costume Party**." Come one, come all, and bring a friend or two to the Redeye Motor Inn, 1501 E. Jefferson (behind Connolly Center). Please wear a costume or nothing at all.

Nov.
1

An **antique show/benefit** for the Northwest Kidney Foundation sponsored by the Beta Sigma Phi will take place Nov. 1 and 2 beginning at noon each day in the Seattle Police Pavilion. Among the items for sale will be dolls, furniture, Indian artifacts, books, jewelry and much more. The chapter makes its money from ticket sales and booth rental. The chapter takes no percentage of the sales.

3

Dr. Dennis Slattery, of Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, will deliver a speech entitled: "**The Death of Ivan Illych: A Distinction between Pain and Suffering**." The paper looks at the issues of dying and death, pain and suffering, by reflecting on Leo Tolstoy's work, "The Death of Ivan Illych." It will begin at 2:30 p.m. in the Lemieux Library Auditorium.

5

Winter quarter, 1981, **student teaching application** deadline is today. Qualified education students are urged to contact Professor Dorothy Blystad, Pigott 557.

Peter Henriot, S.J. director of Center of Concern, a Third World justice lobby, will speak about **global justice** at noon in the Campion dining room and at 8 p.m. in Pigott Auditorium. The Campion talk will focus on "The University and Global Justice" and the Pigott talk will be "Global Justice: The New International Economic Order."

The Autumn Quarter Philosophy Symposium will be held at 3:30 p.m. in the Marian Faculty Lounge. Professor Robert Goedecke from Central Washington State University will discuss, "**Kwakiutl Myths and Philosophy**." The Kwakiutls are an ancient Northwest Indian tribe.

etc.

A special presentation of the new film, "**The Cross-Country Challenge: Skiing Mt. Rainier**," will be given at the R.E.I. Co-op, 1525 11th Ave., Nov. 6 at 7 p.m. John Fuller, one of the film's creators, will also show a series of slides depicting the story behind making the film.

Attention: all seniors graduating summer or fall 1980, a banquet and reception is being planned in your honor. In order to participate we need you to apply for graduation by Nov. 7. If you have any questions please contact Margaret at 329-4270, Chris at 324-4260 or the ASSU at 6815.

Canaan, a professional Christian instrumental vocal jazz group, will be on campus Nov. 7 at 7:30 p.m. in Pigott Auditorium. The group will give two 20-minute previews during the noon hour at the cafeteria. There is no admission charge. A free-will offering will be taken by the S.U. chapter of Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship.

The Black Student Union and Minority Affairs Office is sponsoring a **social gathering and potluck** Nov. 9 at St. Therese's Parish Hall, 3416 E. Marion from 3 to 8 p.m. For more information call 6226.

The **Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)** annual student banquet for Seattle area IEEE members and guests will be held Nov. 12 at 7 p.m. in the Campion Tower Ballroom.

Winter quarter **advance registration** begins **Nov. 17** and ends Nov. 26. Registration hours are 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Evening registration will be Nov. 18, 19, and 24 from 4 to 7 p.m. Students will receive registration permits in the mail and can make appointments with advisers beginning Nov. 11. Students should see their advisers and bring permit/schedule forms with advisers' signatures to the Registrar's office during registration hours.

All students in Nursing! Please check the notices posted in the Nursing Building for information about advance registration for winter quarter.

Model United Nations will also be sponsoring a drive for **UNICEF**. Donation boxes will be set up in the Chieftain. The group urges support of this worthwhile organization. They encourage students and faculty to be generous.

Parking across from S.U. on E. 12th St. will be available in December on a bimonthly basis. It will cost \$25 per month with a two-month minimum. Please call 622-9496 and leave your name and number.

Metro Bus Passes for the month of November are on sale at the information ticket booth in the foyer of the Chieftain until Nov. 7. The ASSU discount is \$2.40, so one-zone passes cost \$16.60, two-zone and Snohomish County passes, \$26.10.

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LIZ MORTENSEN
FR. O.J. MCGOWAN
ROSANNE CONFOY
FRANK PENNY-LEGION
SCOTT BENT
KIRK PETERSON
CRAIG PETERSON

Everyone is invited to a meeting of the Young Democrats, Wednesday, October 29, at 2:30 p.m. in Bannan 112.